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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for its payments.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST CHURCH DIGNITARIES BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 18.—A special Berlin telegram states that the Russian Government is preparing proceedings before the Ecclesiastic Court against the Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishop of Trives. The object is to depose them.

NOT APPOINTED.

The appointments of Sir John Halker and Hardinge Stanley Jifford to the Attorney and Solicitor Generalships, respectively, are denied.

THE INSURGENT VICTORY AT GATSCHKO.

LONDON, November 18.—No news of the battle at Gatschko has been received by the Sublime Porte. At Vienna, however, the insurgent victory is fully confirmed.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE FLOODS.

LONDON, November 19.—The *Morning Echo* announces that on account of the recent floods the sanitary authorities have declared a district of Bristol, with a population of 6,000, unfit for habitation until midsummer. Thousands of acres in the Valley of the Trent will probably remain under water throughout the winter.

A LETTER FROM VON ARNIM—PRIESTS SUBMIT TO THE ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.

LONDON, November 19, 9 A. M.—Count Von Arnim writes to the *Times*, indignantly denying the charge of Bismarck that he thwarted the latter's policy by means of private influence with and communications to the Emperor and Empress.

A Berlin dispatch says over one hundred priests and nine canons of Rhineland have given notification of their submission to the ecclesiastical laws.

Spain.

NO FURTHER PARLEYING WITH DON CARLOS.

MADRID, November 18.—General Quesada has been commanded by Royal order to henceforth receive no communication from Don Carlos, except an announcement of the unconditional submission of himself and his partisans.

India.

CONSPIRACY TO BURN RANGOON.

RANGOON, November 18.—A conspiracy to seize the arsenal and burn Rangoon, has been discovered, and a great many Burmese have been arrested.

THE PRINCE AND PARTY.

BOMBAY, November 18.—The Prince of Wales and party have started for Baroda.

France.

THE PRESS BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, November 18.—The bureaux of the Assembly to-day elected the committee to consider the press bill. Eleven members of the committee belong to the opposition, and only four are in favor of the bill. It is believed the measure, which is not a Cabinet question, will be abandoned. The Assembly has adjourned until Monday.

Turkey.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS AT PIVA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 18.—A dispatch from Serva Pasha fully confirms the previous reports of the defeat and loss sustained by the insurgents at Piva.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, November 19.—A special from Cettigne says the Turks are assembling all their disposable forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina for another effort to revictual Goransko, a previous attempt having resulted in their defeat at Gotschka. The Turks have already concentrated a force of 15,000 men, while the insurgents have received reinforcements to the number of 6,000.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 18.—The steamships Erin, Canada and Arragon, from New York, and the Siberia, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 18, 1875.

THE REVIVALISTS.

After requests for prayers for various towns, cities, churches, backsliders, drunkards and others, had been read at the Brooklyn Tabernacle to-day, Mr. Moody read the twenty-fifth chapter of Exodus, and said this was the way God wanted us to give willingly; if they could not bring gold, then they were to bring silver; if they could not bring silver, they could bring brass; if not brass, purple and fine linen, goat's hair, rams' skins, precious stones or spices; God wanted an offering. As he had given out on Tuesday, there would be a collection taken up to pay off the debt of the Young Men's Christian Association and every one should give something to-day. He had been identified with these associations for years, and it was in the Young Men's Christian Association he learned how to preach and get hold of men's hearts. It was one of the churches of God, reaching out its arm to get hold of the young men. There was no organization with which he sympathized so much as that of the Young Men's Christian Association. Some fifty years ago they did not need associations of this kind so much, and there were some men who might think they were of little or no use now. In olden times employers used to take young men, whom they employed, into their own families and look after them, but now it was different; they came to cities, their boarding houses were not churches, and they wandered out in the streets. Billiard rsloons and theaters were lit up, and these young men wandered into them. The Young Men's Christian Association provided a place for them, and if the organization should be sustained they should get young men while they were strangers in the city. He then cited several instances where young men had been saved from lives of dissipation through the influence of these associations. They should extend a little kindness to these strangers, and make them feel that there was some one who took interest in them.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler said that a large majority of those who had been reached since Moody and Sankey had been in Brooklyn were young men. There was not a young man that the devil wanted to give up. The voice of pastors was for the young men. The devil would like to see the flag over the Young Men's Christian Association at half-mast.

Rev. Dr. Fulton told how, through his efforts, young men who had been convicts at the penitentiary, and with whom he had prayed while visiting there, had been brought to Jesus through the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Sankey sang "Hark the Voice of Jesus Crying," Mr. Needham, the Irish evangelist, prayed, and Sankey made a few remarks in regard to the good results of Christian associations. He belonged to a small one in a town in Pennsylvania, and was sent as a delegate from that association to the National Convention, and it was at this convention that he met brother Moody. A collection was then taken up.

ANOTHER BIG TIME AT THE RINK.

The last night but one of the rink meetings attracted the largest assembly of people yet gathered in and around the building. The doors were opened at 6 P. M., and in fifteen minutes the vast edifice was jammed and the streets surrounding were crowded. Ten thousand tickets are already given out for the meeting to-morrow night. The hymn, "Grace, 'tis a charming sound," was sung by the whole congregation standing, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, who requested the audience to join in the Lord's prayer. At the close of his petition he prayed that those sinners who had been shut out of the rink by Christians occupying the room might be reached in some way. Mr. Moody then announced that in addition to other services to-morrow there would be an inquiry meeting all day long in the Methodist Episcopal church from 10 A. M. until the time for the evening service in the afternoon and night, after these meetings until 10 P. M. Mr. Moody then preached a sermon upon confessing Christ.

BILLIARDS.

In the billiard tournament, Sexton 300, Rudolph 234; winner's average, 10. Joe Dion 300, Garnier 161; winner's average 10 5-7. Cyrille Dion 300, Sexton 61; winner's average 30.

AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The Convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association was continued to-day. Several addresses were made and a lengthy series of resolutions read, reaffirming the principles of the association and demanding equal rights for women. Great prominence was given in the address to petitioning State Legislatures to enable women to vote at the Presidential election in 1876.

A Crumb of Comfort for Hungry Democrats.

NASHVILLE, November 18.—The *American's* Chattanooga special announces the election of Fort, Democrat, Mayor of Chattanooga by 283 majority, over James, Republican, the present incumbent. The Democrats also elected the City Marshal and half the Alderman. The contest was very exciting. There is now great enthusiasm and burning of bon-fires, while the Mayor-elect is being hauled over the city on a hose carriage by enthusiastic firemen. The fact that Chattanooga has long been controled by the Republicans, together with the fact that the defeated candidate for Mayor was the most popular Republican in the city, sufficiently explains the Democratic exultation.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Trial of Ex-Supervisor McDonald—Some Interesting and Important Testimony—How the Sinuous Business was Conducted.

ST. LOUIS, November 18.—The McDonald trial is still the center of attraction, and the court room was again crowded to excess to-day. The first witness was B. H. Engelk, rectifier, who testified to having talked to Joyce at various times since 18/1 about doing business. The witness was told by him that he could purchase crooked whisky and would be protected in so doing—in fact, was urged to do so, and several times was asked by Joyce if he was getting all he could handle. He was always notified in advance of agents coming from Washington or elsewhere to investigate, and was ordered to "straighten up," get the house in order, be prepared to receive company, &c. A very used to send the ring informarion of any movement that looked dangerous. Joyce on one occasion said to witness, "My friend Babcock writes me that there is hell to pay. We are in a scrape, and must get out of it." Witness paid his share of the various assessments made for the benefit of Hogue and other parties. When we were told to raise money there was little satisfaction given us; we were told to do it, and it had to be done. Witness paid John Leavenworth two assessments for what was called the campaign fund; paid $100 to the Hutchins Sixth ward fund and $250 to the State fund; understood the Hutchins fund reached $3,000, and all were required to contribute to it. From 1872 to 1875 the ring was composed of McDonald, Joyce, Fitzroy, McKee, Maguire, Patrick Newcomb and Grosvenor, of the *Democrat*. The latter got $1,000 to "set up" on Magnire when the latter was seeking the nomination for Mayor of the city. Concannon, Everest and perhaps others also received money. Witness gave considerable information about the manner of doing crooked business. He had trouble at different times with some of the officers about his way of purchasing crooked whisky, and at one time he was assessed $800 for it, which he refused to pay. They then threatened to shut him up, and he told them if they did they would have to close up others too. The matter was finally compromised. The witness had several conversations with C. M. Ford about the business, and also talked with McKee about it; received a letter from Ford on one occasion in regard to the matter; understood that $20,000 had to be raised for a campaign fund in 1872. Ford closed his house once in 1871 for two days, and then he was allowed to proceed. Witness admitted to being a party to several indictments here, and had pleaded guilty to some of them, but had not considered and didn't know what effect his testimony to-day would have on the indictments still pending against him.

John F. Seidenkopf, foreman at R. W. Ulrici's distillery, testified: He began work for Ulrici in 1872; whisky was so low in price and at that time the market so glutted that we either had to close or run "crooked," as the rest were doing. At first Ulrici opposed it, but yielded finally and began in August, 1872. Our gaugers were changed, and the new ones told us to run full capacity. In 1873 all ran straight, but the revenue agents were so hard on us that we had to run crooked again. We were required to make from forty to sixty barrels of "crooked" per week by Joyce's direction, and we had to pay assessments whether we made it or not. Joyce was well posted as to the market price, and increased the assessment when the market was brisk. We used to sell "crooked" at from twenty to twenty-five cents off, and it was difficult to get rid of all of it at those prices, the market was so glutted. We paid thirty-five cents per gallon to the ring, and when it rose to ninety cents they demanded forty-five cents, which the distillers refused to pay; for, as it was, the ring took half, the rectifiers half, and the distillers were left out in the cold. It was then agreed that the distillers should be permitted to make six or seven barrels weekly upon which the ring would make no levy. Whenever I did not put money enough in the weekly packages for the ring to satisfy Joyce, he called around suddenly and "made it hot" for me.

Three letters from General McDonald, as Supervisor, to J. W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington, were then introduced in evidence and read. The first one, dated January 23, 1874, is in reply to statements sent to Commissioner Douglass by District Attorney Patrick, regarding alleged violations of the revenue law by Bevis & Fraser, and says that allegations made by the parties mentioned in Mr. Patrick's letter have been examined into on several occasions, and found without foundation. In fact the same charges were made against the firm in 1872, and examined by Collector Ford and Mr. Patrick, who found nothing to justify action. Subsequently Revenue Agents Gavitt, Brashea and Yaryan made a thorough examination of the establishment of the firm, and while they found a technical violation of the law in the manner of keeping book form 52, no evidence of fraud was discovered. The General further states that the affairs of the firm were frequently investigated by himself, Revenue Agent Joyce, Collector Ford and others, but no evidence of fraud was ever found.

Another letter, dated March 6, 1874, enclosed a clipping from the New York *Sun*, intimating that General McDonald is at the head of the whisky frauds in Illinois and other places. This, the General says, he would not notice were it not that the St. Louis papers were filled with unfounded charges against the taxpayers and officers of this district, but when called upon for facts to aid him in prosecuting violations of the law they have utterly failed to substantiate their allegations. He then refers to the fact that the department has repeatedly sent agents to this district to ferret out the charges, and examinations have been made, but without discovering any fraud. He also states that he has paid particular attention to the enforcement of the law in this district during the past year, and cites as evidence of his diligence that during January and February, 1874, the collections in this district exceeded those of the corresponding months of the previous year about $100,000. He closes by saying: "I court, challenge and defy the most scrutinizing department and full investigation into my integrity as a man and my conduct as a public officer."

The third letter is dated March 1, 1874, and is in reply to reports sent to Commissioner Douglass that some books and papers of Bevis, Fraser & Co. were destroyed by fire, supposed by design, while their affairs were under investigation upon a charge of fraud. To this the General says, in substance, that he, with Collector Maguire and Agent Gunther, made examination of the circumstances attending the burning of the books and papers referred to, and they all agreed that their destruction was accidental. He further says that in consequence of several complaints against this firm, he and Revenue Agent Joyce and Deputy Collector Fitzroy have repeatedly made a thorough inspection of the books of this firm, but never elicited anything illegal or fraudulent in their dealings with the Government.

The reading of these letters was listened to eagerly, and in view of the development brought so far in this trial, caused much smiling and occasionally laughter. The defendant, however, betrayed no confusion.

W. R. Jovett, who was Superintendent at Chouteau's distillery in 1873 and 1874, and then went into a distillery for himself, was sworn. His testimony was generally similar to that of the others who preceded him. He made crooked whisky both at Chouteau's and when operating for himself; was in the ring, and paid money to different parties for the ring. Both McDonald and Colector Ford visited and examined Chouteau's distillery while he was there, but found nothing wrong: did not run crooked all the time.

Louis Tenscher testified that he was engaged in distilling from February 13th until the general seizure in May last: had talked with Joyce several times about making crooked whisky. He told me to make twenty to forty barrels weekly for the ring; I made from twenty-five to fifty barrels of crooked per week. If I didn't make enough Joyce would tell me to make more. McDonald came to my distillery once, looked over it and said to me, "You make me feel happy;" did not run crooked all the time.

A. N. Barton, agent of Bingham Bros., testified: Our distillery was run straight part of the time and crooked part of the time, making as much as sixty or seventy barrels of the latter; occasionally talked with Joyce about money; paid him all the way from $200 to $1,200 per week. The amount kept increasing until Bingham shut down; we couldn't stand it and closed sometime before the seizure. After selling whisky at a discount and paying the weekly levies there was nothing left for the proprietors; have received notice from Joyce of the coming of agents to examine the distillery; Joyce claimed to have letters from Babcock; have also read parts of letters from the Treasury and Revenue Departments; have seen letters signed by Avery, Holt and Rogers; his object was to show that nothing was understood at headquarters; never had any conversation with McDonald about crooked whisky; raised money for Hogue and others, some of which I understood was to go to Washington.

John O'Leary testified: He worked at Curran's and Busby's distilleries; both made crooked whisky; while at Busby's, Joyce, McDonald, Maguire and Fitzroy came there, once with Col. Munn; they took off the bung of one cistern all through the house, but found no crooked whisky; they were one day too late. Fitzroy told us the day before that Munn was coming, and we straightened up. Adjourned.

It seems that an error crept into last night's report in reference to the amount given to Mr. McKee in the presence of Fitzroy. The amount testified was $180, instead of $4,800, and the place was the Supervisor's, not the *Globe* office.

Illegal and Legal Killing.

ST. LOUIS, November 18.—Two young men, named Reed and Davis, living in Pike county, Missouri, and connected with most respectable families, got into a quarrel last Sunday about a cow, and Reed killed Davis.

Henry Holtenshied and Aune, his wife, were sentenced to be hanged on December 16th, by the Circuit Court of Gasconade county, day before yesterday, for the murder of Christian Albaud, their son-in-law, in June last. The execution is to take place at Hermann, Missouri.

Two Men Fatally Stabbed at a Canuck Dance.

OTTAWA, November 18.—Richard and George Betts were fatally stabbed by a man named Craig, during a row at a dance in Greenville, Tuesday night.

Verdict of Guilty Against the Milwaukee Distillers.

MILWAUKEE, November 18.—At two o'clock this afternoon the jury in the case of Schlitz & Bergenthal, after being out twenty-five hours, returned a verdict of guilty. The offense charged was omission to enter shipments of spirits in form 12. A motion was made for a new trial in the Moeller case. The motion for a new trial was argued by Mr. Carpenter and Judge Dixon, and taken under advisement by the Court. The case against Robert Reimers and Leopold Worth, proprietors of the Menonee distillery, was opened by Mr. McKinney for the Government.

A Texas Tragedy—Two Men Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—Galveston dispatches report a terrible tragedy at Cuero this morning. A party of five men entered Ryan's saloon and killed Reuben Brown, City Marshal, formerly a member of the Sutton party. His body was riddled with balls. The saloon was crowded with men, black and white, and one negro, named Tom Freeman, received two shots and was instantly killed. Another negro was wounded in the face. Brown was the man who arrested Taylor for the murder of Sutton. Taylor escaped from the Indianola jail during the September cyclone. It is supposed his party did the shooting. Alarm bells were rung and a guard placed over the town. No arrests have yet been made.

The Evansville Culprits.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 18.—The parties arrested at Evansville, implicated in crooked whisky transactions, were brought before Judge Gresham, of the United States Court, to day. D. M. Lewis, Colonel Simonson, James E. Phillips and Harrison Miller were released on $5,000 bail each; John W. and Gordon Bingham are held under guard, failing to secure the requisite amount of bail, $25,000. John W. Bingham started for Evansville to-night, under guard, to obtain the necessary security. The trials will commence on the 30th inst.

CASUALTIES.

A Railway Smashup from Pure Carelessness—Bad Enough, but Might Have Been Worse.

AUGUSTA, November 18.—A frightful accident took place last night on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, near Pine House, about twenty-five miles from Augusta. After the regular passenger train left Columbia yesterday afternoon for Augusta, it was followed by a train of empty cars for Augusta. The two trains rolled on at the rate of twenty miles per hour, one following close upon the other. The passenger train had just reached the siding, and was about to stop when the second train came rushing along, and the engine telescoped the ladies' passenger car, throwing it and the smoking car from the track. A terrible scene followed. The ladies' car was filled with passengers. Men, women and children were jammed together, and wounded, crushed and bleeding. After a few moments' confusion the windows and doors were broken open, and the passengers carried from the wreck. But one life was lost, that of Charles Nightingale, aged six years, son of William Nightingale, of Brunswick, Ga., and who seemed to have been stunned to death. The son of Mr. Hegesheimer, United States Coast Survey, who was in the smoking car, was seriously injured. Mr. Deshman, of Baltimore, commercial traveler, bled a great deal and appeared badly wounded. Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was among the passengers. The outward train from Augusta being unable to pass the wreck, returned with the wounded, some of whom, however, prove to have but slight injuries.

Powder Mills Blown Up.

GORHAM, ME., November 18.—The mixing mills of the Oriental Powder Mills, at South Windham, were blown up this morning, just before the employees began work, consequently no one was injured. The accident will cause a temporary suspension of work.

Four Children Burned to Death.

CRAIGVALE, CANADA, November 18.—A house occupied by Dennis Cunningham's family was burned last night and four children perished. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham narrowly escaped.

Steamer Burned—Two Men Scalded.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The Staten Island steamer D. R. Martin took fire on the down trip this afternoon. The fire was caused by overheated machinery. The pilot ran her ashore on the flats. The passengers and hands were removed in small boats. Two men were badly scalded.

Girl Burned to Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 18.—A young Swedish girl named Caroline Klang was fatally burned this morning by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pool of Earnings Agreed Upon.

CLEVELAND, O., November 18.—The railway managers held a meeting at Crestline, yesterday. The contemplated pool of earnings between the Vandalia and Indianapolis and St. Louis line was formally completed. Major John E. Simpson, long and favorably known in railroad circles, was elected general manager of the pooled lines. The meeting also agreed upon a schedule for through palace cars between Louisville and New York by the way of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Lake Shore and New York Central Railways, to take effect December 1st. Arrangements are in progress for similar facilities between Cincinnati, St. Louis and New York.

FIRE RECORD.

Oscoda, Mich.

OSCODA, MICH., November 18.—Two barns belonging to G. Gosling, living fifty miles up Au Sable river, were destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, with their contents, consisting of six horses, four cows, three wagons and a large quantity of hay and grain.

Omaha, Nebraska.

OMAHA, November 18.—A large frame building, unoccupied, on Douglass below Ninth street, was destroyed by fire this evening, evidently incendiary. The name of the owner and amount of loss and insurance were not obtained.

Dubuque, Iowa—$65,000.

DUBUQUE, November 18.—A mill owned by the Iowa Lumber Company, situated three miles from this city, was burned to-night. Fifty two million feet of lumber was also consumed. Loss on mill $25,000; on lumber about $40,000. Most of the lumber was owned by Ingram, Kennedy & Day. The fire is still raging.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Capt. Alfred F. Lacey was yesterday nominated by the Democrats of Memphis for Mayor.

A number of distinguished men have arrived in Memphis to attend the railroad convention.

Colonel George H. Butler is recovering from the injuries received in a recent street difficulty in New Orleans.

Senor Rubi, the Royal Commissioner, has arrived at Havana. Many good results are expected from his presence.

Brigham Young was taken before Chief Justice White, yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was discharged from custody.

Hon. C. C. Cole, a member of the Supreme Court of Iowa, has filed his resignation, to take effect on the 17th of January.

The Mexican Senate has elected Romero Rubio, President, and Senor Saavedra, Vice President, and the Lower House elected Vidal Castaneda, President, and Sebastian Camacho, Vice President.

Women's National Temperance Association.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—In to-day's session of the Women's National Temperance Association, the time was consumed in hearing reports of committees on juvenile work, on memorial to Congress, on letter to American women, on address to young ladies, and on publication. The Treasurer's report showed receipts for the past year of $381 83; disbursements $167 20. A letter of sympathy was read from Dr. J. G. Holland. The attendance was large and the proceedings earnest and enthusiastic.

Contested Election in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, November 18.—S. Teackle Wallis, Reform candidate for Attorney General at the recent State election, has addressed a letter to Governor Groome, notifying him that he (Wallis) will contest the election of C. J. M. Gwinn, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, on the ground that the election in the city of Baltimore is null and void by reason of fraud and intimidation of voters.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Cashier Williams Pardoned.

Cherokee Lands in North Carolina.

RAPACIOUS LAWYERS DEFEATED.

Vice President Gradually Recovering.

Reply of Spain to Mr. Cushing's Note.

THE CUBAN QUESTION AGAIN.

Warlike Preparations at Navy Yards.

Feeling of Hostility Against the United States Fostered in Spain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1875.

Williams Pardoned.

Morrow B. Lowry left here to-night for Pittsburgh, with the pardon of Williams, the cashier of the Conneautville Bank. The petition for the pardon was signed by Senator Wallace and other prominent Democrats. There were circumstances attending the case which, in the minds of the President and Attorney General, justified the action taken.

Cherokee Lands in North Carolina.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Interior will approve the report of the Commission of the appraisment of the Cherokee lands in North Carolina. They fix the amount at $56,700. The lawyers originally claimed the exorbitant sum of $12,000 for services, and later twenty per cent. on the value of the lands. They oppose the action of the Commission. They will be obliged to accept or get nothing, as the report shows plainly that the lands are worth no more.

Warlike Preparations.

The continued preparations of a warlike character at the navy yards excites considerable comment, and especially when confronted with the renewed assurances in official quarters to-night that there is no occasion for the prominence given to Cuban matters. It is said that the diplomatic representatives of the United States at Madrid has repeatedly urged a more ready and satisfactory compliance with treaty stipulations, and especially in the treatment of citizens of the United States. The President's policy has always been one of firmness, and in this particular the question is now the same as it has ever been. It is stated that the naval preparations are more the result of contingencies likely to originate in Spain inspired by any aggressive disposition at home. It is said that the popularity of an offensive movement against the United States would be such as to heal the bitter conflict which disturbs the internal peace of the kingdom, and that it has grown into a matter of State policy to foster a sentiment of hostility to the United States which might, at any moment, eventuate in open war—a state of things which we should be ready to meet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1875.

SPAIN'S REPLY TO CUSHING'S NOTE.

The reply of the Spanish Government to the note of Minister Cushing was promptly transmitted by cable to the State Department, and deciphered there yesterday morning. It proves to be a dignified response to the demands which our Government made in the matter of American interests in the Island of Cuba, and will, it is believed, dissipate all fears of trouble between Spain and the United States. The tone of the reply is firm, but very conciliatory. The justice of our demand is not ignored. The confusion of affairs in Cuba obstructs the exercise of an impartial and prompt administration of the requirements of the treaty of 1795. Spain defends her right to maintain courts martial in Cuba, and cites in support of her position on this question the fact that the United States during, and for a long time subsequent to, the late war of secession, and France for two years, succeeding the triumph of the Republic over the Commune, and even then under the mild reign of Thiers, made use of similar military or extraordinary tribunals to deal out justice to public and civil enemies. In the case of France, these tribunals sentenced to be shot or to be transported to Cayenne, only two thousand persons, and yet these tribunals exercised their functions after the close of the war and the advent of complete peace. Therefore, Spain, in the midst of her war in Cuba, maintains the right of using courts martial to try offenders against her laws, but readily makes the concession that American citizens can have their advocates or attorneys, and produce witnesses in their own behalf conformable to the provisions of article seven of the treaty of 1795 and according to the regular course of proceedings in such cases, and gives guarantees of such a mode of conducting the trial. Of course, in the case of Spanish subjects, no exception can be made which will allow them the enjoyment of this advantage in defending themselves against charges by the Spanish authorities for their offenses. In these cases the advocates will be designated by the chief military authority; that is, the Captain General will appoint them. The above is a full synopsis of the answer of the Spanish Government in reply to Mr. Cushing, and has been deemed satisfactory enough to warrant the countermanding of the orders originally given to put our navy in preparation for such contingency as a misunderstanding between the two governments.

HOW TREASURER NEW DOES IT.

The $3,000 stolen from the Government during Treasurer New's administration, $1,000 at one time, and $2,000 at a later period, were paid into the Treasury very soon after the losses were reported, by Mr. New himself, out of his private resources. He has not assessed the employees. The arrangement in the Treasurer's office to guard against losses by stealing or otherwise, are as perfect as possible. Efforts are still being made to discover who took the money with a view to their arrest and punishment.

SECRETARY CHANDLER UPSETS SOME SENSATIONAL STORIES.

Secretary Chandler authorizes a sweeping and explicit denial of the widely-published assertions that he has made or is making removals in the Interior Department for failures to contribute to the campaign funds, &c. In addition to the general statement, he says, with especial reference to dismissals of clerks employed at the Patent Office, that they were all made "for cause," and were in no way based upon personal or political considerations.

THE TRIAL OF KING FOR PERJURY.

To-day Mr. Riddle, in the Criminal Court, called attention to the case of W. S. King, indicted for perjury in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy. He stated that early in the term the case had been continued in consequence of Col. Irwin being absent in Europe. Mr. Irwin was now in this country, and his attendance could be secured, and Mr. King was anxious for a speedy trial. The case went over with the understanding that the District Attorney would fix a day for the trial as soon as ascertained when General Butler, principal counsel for King, will be here.

CONDITION OF MR. WILSON.

Vice President Wilson to-night suffered from nervous depression, though his general condition indicates gradual recovery.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the West Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling and stationary barometer, south to west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains, gradually followed by rising barometer and in the last district northwesterly winds.

A compulsory education bill has been introduced in the Mexican Congress.

It is reported in Boston financial circles that the paper of the Eastern Railroad went to protest on Wednesday.

The excitement over the Guibord burial has completely died out at Montreal. The police still guard the grave.

At half-past eleven last night, O'Leary had accomplished 349 miles, and Weston 312, in their walk at Chicago.

The Grand Jury at Chicago yesterday found true bills against nine election judges and against three repeaters for alleged election frauds.

Considerable activity prevails at the Gosport, Va., navy yard. Orders have been received from Washington to thoroughly fit out the monitors Lehigh and Montauk with all possible dispatch.

A match for $5,000 was made in Chicago, yesterday, between Tom Allen and Jem Mace, to come off May 20th next. Barney Aaron acting for Allen, and Harry Hill, of New York, for Mace. A forfeit has been put up.

A revival has been in progress in Trinity church, Danville, for some time, and over seventy persons have been converted.

THE GRANGERS.

Proceedings of the National Grange at Louisville—A New Method of Transacting Business Recommended.

LOUISVILLE, November 18.—The National Grange continues in session here. The morning session commenced with a discussion on the report of the Executive Committee. Speaking of the location of the headquarters of the Grange, the report says: The interest manifested in the location by the people of each State visited was very flattering to the order. It acknowledges courtesies extended in obtaining information of the places visited, and says that after a careful examination and consideration of the claims of each place, it was decided to locate at Louisville, whose natural advantages are such as to be of great service, and with the sense of great responsibility resting upon its members, the committee resolved to select Louisville as headquarters. In regard to the business of the different agencies, the report says that some cities are doing a very large business, and having in the aggregate millions of dollars, while in others the reports are unsatisfactory and fall short of the benefits which ought to be realized. The commission system of the order is said to be false in theory and practice, and unjust to the members, and therefore, in the minds of the committee, another method of selling is deemed necessary for the good of the order. Such a system the committee begs leave to submit plans of at a future day, and is satisfied they will meet general approval. Efforts have been made to bring to the minds of Eastern capitalists and manufacturers the value of undeveloped resources of the West, and it is hoped ere long something definite in that regard will be determined on. Should the report be adopted concerning business agencies in the different States, the commission system will be abolished, and one general agent to do the business for each State be appointed and paid a salary out of the treasury of the grange he represents. The business in regard to the Canadian Grange was not furnished for publication, and all known of it is that a Committee on Foreign Relations was appointed. In conclusion, the committee recommends the employment of lecturers to canvass the country and make known the true aim and objects of the order, thereby correcting wrong impressions which now exist in the minds of many worthy people concerning the Patrons of Husbandry.

Vote on Alabama's New Constitution.

MONTGOMERY, November 18.—The majority for the ratification of the new Constitution will not be less than 50,000, and it may reach 60,000. Only four counties gave majorities against it, the remaining sixty-one being covered helmingly in favor.

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

JUNIATA.

Gov.—Hartranft, R	1,198	Pershing, D	1,771
		Browne, P	143
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	1,199	Piollet, D	1,771
		Bergner, P	143
Prothon—Laird, R	1,338	Beidler, D	1,749
Trustee in Susq. Bauch. R	1,321	Parker, D	1,509
Com'rs—Smith, R	1,094	Cox, D	1,695
Gronger, R	1,285	Loughlin, D	1,828
D. At.—Atkinson, R	1,348	Patterson, D	1,772
Auditors—Dugan, R	1,331	Hoffman, D	1,764
Rohn, R	1,228	Allen, D	1,771

MONTGOMERY.

Gov.—Hartranft, R	3,964	Pershing, D	3,329
		Browne, P	311
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	3,274	Piollet, D	3,382
		Pennypacker, P	928
Protho—Jenkins, R	7,941	Sullivan, D	3,673
		Michener, P	229
Register—Iredell, R	3,264	Snyder, D	3,415
		Smith, P	227
Recorder—Schall, R	3,967	Conrad, D	3,357
		Reed, P	236
Clk Ct—Pawling, R	3,223	Beerer, D	3,467
		Preser, P	228
Com'rs—Moore, R	3,234	Erb, D	3,385
Moser, R	3,263	Soladay, D	3,397
		Cowan, P	228
		Styer, P	222
Aud.—Shepherd, R	3,269	Wright, D	3,396
Shalnecker, R	3,313	Gibbert, D	3,429
		Ely, P	242
		Unitet, P	242
P. Dir.—Bauer, R	3,285	Wile, D	3,396
		Wampole, P	230
Sur.—McGonagle, R	3,339	Aiman, D	3,347

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CANVASSER—A GENTLEMAN of good address, who has a large acquaintance with business men. One who has had a high class trade preferred. Address, A person of unexceptionable deportment and integrity can secure a salary and position by addressing CANVASSER, P. O. Lock Box 283, Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER—IN A MONOPOLY in this country. All Stock now used is imported at a figure too high for the manufacturer to pay. I can sell Stock at price satisfactory to them, and furnish Stock pronounced by them to be 1 per cent. better than the Stock they are using. A single capital, make twelve (12) hundred pounds a day and make as much profit on $1,000 as $10,000 is pound. The demand is unlimited. It is A NO. 1 legitimate and cash business. Stock, staple and can be shipped all the year around. To those needing business full particulars will be given, and I invite a most rigid examination. Address, stating when an interview may be had, DENT, Box 1,074, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST LOCATION for a business in Western Pennsylvania—A Brazilian Merchant and Custom Flouring Mill, Woolen Factory and about 120 acres of the best land, railroad passes through, with station on property, eight miles from Mercer, county seat of New Castle, Pa. Will sell on very easy terms and most of purchase money may remain on mortgage. For further information address HOLSTEIN & BRO., Neshannock Falls, Lawrence county, Pa. MWF

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Dining room, Kitchen and Store Room, dry cellar, 2 Bedrooms and finished Attic. Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable to a good tenant, immediately. For particulars apply to WM. NEWELL, Real Estate Office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in Kitchen; Lot 45 feet, with Grapevine Arbor, situated on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. A. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—THE Three-story Brick Dwelling Houses, Nos. 223 and 225 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yards. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue. Also, two Dwellings on Center avenue, each of 5 Rooms, finished attic and good cellar, both in first rate order. Rent, $30 00 per month. Apply as above.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—10,000 FEET FIRST CLASS Yellow Pine Flooring, at $25 per thousand. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 124 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—LEATHER AND RUBber Belting, Hose and Oil of every description by THORP

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1875.

THE acknowledgments of this office are due to Hon. JOHN SCOTT for public documents.

THE presiding officer of the next Virginia House of Delegates, Mr. ICE, is supposed to keep cool under all circumstances.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* should quit the business of soothsaying. As a prophet he is not a success.

A PETITION is in circulation, in some parts of the country, asking Congress to adopt an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Senate as useless and aristocratic. If we could have our way, just now, we would abolish the House rather than the Senate.

IN HIS recent annual message to the Territorial Legislature, the Governor of Wyoming states that woman suffrage is popular, and the right not easily surrendered or taken away. This disposes of a great many foolish statements that have lately found their way into print.

THE commission of experts appointed by the Government to decide the maximum quantity of hard sugar that can be refined from the raw material, have forwarded their report to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is considered favorable to American refiners, but the decision of the Treasury Department upon the question will not be made for some days.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE has stated in conversation with a political friend that under no circumstances would he become a candidate for the Presidency or permit his name to be used in that connection. He expressed himself as being fully satisfied with his present position. He is gifted with more sense, in this respect, than was his immediate predecessor.

NOTWITHSTANDING that there was a total net decrease of revenue for the last fiscal year of $1,478,704 97, as compared with the fiscal year preceding, yet the total difference of $11,115,407 37, expenditures during the same period, leaves a net difference of $9,636,702 41 in favor of the fiscal year 1875 over that of 1874 in the matter of receipts and expenditures together.

A REPUBLICAN paper in the State of New York very correctly says that ZACK CHANDLER and all the organs that he may set up, cannot nominate GRANT for a third term. All the public officers combined could not nominate him. If any number of them, whether his secretaries, or the collectors and postmasters, talk to him of a third term, they are cheating him, for they know that the people will not hearken a moment to such a proposition.

THE Southern Democrats have already begun to crack their plantation whips about the heads of Northern members of the party. The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* makes itself heard in the following brotherly fashion:

"The Northern Democrats may plan what they please, but unless their scheme prove acceptable to the South, they cannot succeed. In the coming Presidential campaign it will take one hundred and eighty-four electoral votes to put a Democrat in the White House, and of these one hundred and twenty-eight will be furnished by the Southern States and Missouri."

APROPOS of the growing indications that there is likely in the not distant future to be a steady demand in England for the products of our cotton mills, it appears that one of the largest London houses has been for some time past importing calicoes from Belgium. Our manufacturers are gaining a firmer foothold elsewhere, also. A few days ago a vessel sailed from Boston for Zanzibar with 361 bales of brown cottons, valued at $163,600. The large sales of wool in Boston, during the past fortnight, amount to upward of 5,000,000 pounds, and is an indication that manufacturers intend to set their machinery in active operation presently.

A FEW months ago Governor TILDEN, of New York, thought he had a sure thing on the Presidency. Although he loves money he would not have sold his chance for a million. He had made himself so prominent as a "Reformer" that he felt sure he would have a clear track for the Democratic nomination. Yet he has now sunk almost out of sight. Liberals and Democrats alike jeer at him. The Springfield *Republican* says that the Governor had better give up modern Democracy "as a bad job," while the Cincinnati *Enquirer* smitingly adds that instead of being a "reformer," TILDEN is "a selfish, unscrupulous hypocrite."

"CHEVALIER" WEBB, formerly editor of the old New York *Courier and Enquirer*, and more recently United States Minister to Brazil, is becoming enmeshed in the toils of the Government. Some time ago he was charged with having collected a large sum from the Brazilian Government, which it became his duty to return on account of the wrongful condemnation of a ship, but which is accounted for only in part. His statement that the said $45,000 is "certain influential Brazilians" is not considered satisfactory, and he is required by the United States Circuit Court of New York to give the names or show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court. This, no doubt, is sufficiently annoying to the choleric General, but it has every appearance of being just.

ACCORDING to the Boston *Traveller*, the head of the largest dry goods jobbing firm in that city, who on Tuesday morning received returns from five of the largest Western cities, reports that in all those States the jobbers and retailers are doing a larger and better business than during any previous year since the close of the war. Referring to his own business he remarked that out of four thousand regular accounts scattered all over the United States, not one since the first of July has failed, suspended or asked for an extension. There are not half the grounds for mistrusting the business future which the croakers would have us believe. The crops throughout the West have been harvested and housed, are beyond possible damage, and are more than satisfactory both in quantity and quality, while the farmers and planters are realizing fair prices, in many instances more than ordinarily so.

THERE are adventurers who are now crying "On to Cuba!" just as GREELEY goaded the nation into precipitate folly by crying "On to Richmond!" The real object of the Cuba shouters is to involve the nation in another war, for their own special benefit. Against the interested representations of such, the New York *Herald* says:

It is stated that the Spanish power is so decrepit in Cuba that we have only to warn the Spaniards out of the island to secure their departure. We are reminded that Andrew Johnson and Secretary Seward drove the French out of Mexico by a threat, and General Grant is censured for not doing as much with the Spanish in Cuba. But it should be remembered that when President Johnson menaced the French he was fresh from the great war, he had the best army in the world at his command, with Grant and Sheridan only too anxious to cross the Rio Grande. This is far different from the situation now. "On to Cuba!" must not become another "A'Berlin!"

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes to that paper from Ironton an interesting description of a new process by which the coal found in that section is deprived of its large proportions of slate and sulphur, and rendered available for coking purposes. The proprietors of the Vinton Furnace, at that place, conceived the idea, and, as is claimed, have carried it to a successful solution. Furnacemen and land-owners in that vicinity have looked with much interest upon this experiment, and the result is extremely gratifying, as it opens up a new use for a coal of which immense bodies exist, but which hitherto has been almost wholly without a market. The *Gazette* says, editorially:

"The value of this discovery to the iron interests of Ohio alone, appears from the fact that at the Vinton Furnace the difference in cost of making iron with Connellsville coke and Ohio coke is *five dollars and fifty cents per ton* in favor of the latter. This new process enables manufacturers to deliver iron in the Cincinnati market at seventeen dollars and fifty cents per ton, thus placing Ohio in the fore-front as regards the manufacture of pig metal."

WE ALLUDED, a few days ago, to certain experiments now being made in England, in which either oil or glycerine is made to perform the functions of steam by the application of heat, and which, from their success, are exciting no small interest. * It appears that American inventive ingenuity has gone beyond that. An engine has recently been devised by a New York mechanic, and is now in successful operation in that city, in which oil and common air supply the place of steam, and which can be started by applying a match as easily as a gas-burner is lighted. The engine is described as resembling in many respects a steam engine, but it is, of course, without a boiler. A can is attached, containing the oil, which is introduced by a pump into the cylinder of the engine. The oil enters a burner in the cylinder in the form of a spray. An air pump forces air into a reservoir at the bottom of the engine, from which, through an induction pipe, it passes into the cylinder. There it comes in contact with the oil in the burner and is instantly carbonized. The combustion, which is occasioned by simply lighting a match, results in an expansion of the air at the rate of six to one, and thereby the power is produced. A little jet of air constantly passes around the induction valve opening into the burner, and keeps the flame alive when the valve is closed. The required pressure is obtained within a minute after starting, and is regulated as in an ordinary engine. The engine is therefore always ready for use, without causing any expense to the owner when not in actual operation. It has no highly heated surfaces, requires no mason work in its setting, and is free from sparks, smoke and cinders. The power of these engines ranges from half a horse power to thirty-horse power, but it is intended to build some still more powerful. Their rated power is claimed to be remarkably uniform, and to far exceed that of steam engines rated at the same figures. The oil used is common crude petroleum. A five-horse power engine consumes from five to six gallons during a day's constant use. Unless KEELY hurries up that motor of his he will presently discover that his occupation has gone.

THE NEW RAILROAD TO THE NORTHWEST.

The friends of the true interests of Pittsburgh cannot object to the building of new railroads leading from here; but they may be permitted to inquire, when such projects come up, whether they are undertaken in good faith, and have within themselves sufficient force to ensure their completion. Abortive railroad schemes must be an injury to any place.

The project for building a railroad from here to Youngstown, the aiders of which are now asking for the right of way through Allegheny city, does not, at first sight, inspire much confidence in our minds. The procurement of a charter for it has been conducted with such extreme quietness that no one knew of the scheme until it burst, full blown, upon the public vision. Legitimate railroad enterprises have never been begun in this clandestine way; and we are justified in looking with suspicion upon a company whose officers and managers were ashamed or afraid to make themselves known. Their names, it is true, have since been published; but they were kept secret for some time, and even when the application for right of way was first heard before a committee of the Councils of Allegheny, their counsel would mention them only in a whisper, and in confidence, to the members of that committee.

Why this secrecy and mystery? What need was there for such privacy in a public enterprise? There are several available railroad routes to Youngstown from this point, and there could be no necessity for concealment in getting possession of the least practicable of the lot.

And now that the names of the managers of the project have been made public, confidence in the scheme has by no means increased. The names are doubtless those of very respectable and worthy gentlemen; but we have failed to find in the list any name that carries with it a guarantee to the public that the scheme is prosecuted in good faith, with sufficient capital at its back, and is not what is known in legislative parlance as a "pincher," intended to secure and hold a franchise which may become hereafter valuable and necessary to others. We do not say that this scheme is such, or that it has been prosecuted, so far, with that purpose; but we do say that there is nothing in the published list of its promoters to exclude a suspicion or an apprehension of that kind.

Our advice to the Councils of Allegheny city, in this matter, is to go slow, and to be very sure of the propriety and advisability of granting a privilege so important as that of the right of way over the public streets to a railroad company. We recognize but one Allegheny name in the list of directors, and the Councils of our sister city will do well to pause and inquire how it comes to pass that so many gentlemen from the small country town of Harmony should have so suddenly become interested in our local welfare and what has developed them so rapidly into railroad magnates. If it had been thought desirable to hunt for an inland town with sufficient capital and public spirit to build a railroad, we doubt if the choice would have fallen upon the town of Harmony.

We repeat that, the secrecy with which this project was initiated; the mystery which enveloped it until its character could no longer be concealed; the grave reason for doubt whether those engaged in it have the capacity and the means to carry it on; and the possible ground for suspicion that there is involved in it a scheme to obtain a valuable franchise as a basis for future dickering with other corporations, all tend to suggest caution to the people of our sister city. They will do well, at least, to act cautiously and be perfectly sure they are right before they go ahead.

PERSONAL.

Paul Morphy, the once world-renowned chess player, has become a hopeless maniac.

The Washington *Star* says that recent statements to the effect that Postmaster General Jewell had dismissed a daughter of Jackson, who shot Col. Ellsworth in Alexandria, Va., and that she was restored by order of the President, are fictions, for the following reasons: First, Miss Jackson was an excellent clerk; second, she was never dismissed from the Postoffice Department; and third, she was never employed there.

The following conundrum is propounded by the New York *Independent*: Was Shakespeare a prophet, and did he refer to the present religious work in Brooklyn when he made use of the following expressions? "The Duke had banished Moody" (I. Henry VI., iii., 1)—a plain allusion to the Eton affair; "Observe, observe, he's Moody" (Henry VIII., iii., 2) —an exclamation by an excitable attendant at the Rink; and "Give me some music, music, Moody!" (Antony and Cleopatra, ii., 5)—a striking prevision of the aid Mr. Moody receives from the singing of Mr. Sankey.

William Lewis, a pioneer Iowa farmer, died the other day. He knew no fear, and was generous as he was brave. During the rebellion he battled for the Union, and, in *Harper's Magazine* for 1873, an incident is related of which he was the hero. A Missouri steamer, floating the rebel flag, was passing, and an order was given by Uncle Bill for her to lay to. It was not heeded, when he, in thundering tones, from behind a masked battery, ordered the boys to "blow the old shell out of the water." At the same time a large black muzzle was run out through the brush. The Captain, not liking the appearance of the raven "barker," hove to and surrendered. What was his surprise to find the twelve-pounder a piece of stove-pipe manned by a couple of boys not ten years old.

The biographer, Parton, knocks on the head the story, recently started, of Benjamin Franklin and his son overheard quarrelling together by Bishop White, of Pennsylvania. The story intimates that Dr. Franklin and his son were on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, "deeded to one another" all their property in America, with the understanding that the son was to take the English side and the father the American, and then, after the war, each was to resume possession of his own estate. Mr. Parton shows that there cannot be one atom of truth in this ridiculous tale. The son of Dr. Franklin never returned to America after the Revolutionary war. Father and son parted in New Jersey in 1775; met at Southampton, in England, in 1785, when Dr. Franklin was on his way home after his long residence in France, and they never saw each other again. From the time of that last meeting William Franklin's American estate remained nominally his own, though forfeited by his adherence to the King. On that occasion, father, son and grandson being together, William Franklin, a pensioner of the King of England, made over to his son all the rights he possessed to his estates in America. Dr. Franklin mentions this transaction in his diary for July, 1785: "Read over the writings of conveyance, &c., of my son's lands in New Jersey and New York to my grandson." The next day the deeds were signed, and the next the Doctor made over to his son an old claim of his upon the English Government for supplies furnished to the Braddock expedition. On the day following the parting dinner was eaten, Dr. Franklin and his grandson were found for Philadelphia, and the Tory son returned to London, where he lived the rest of his days. Mr. Parton justly adds: "A man less capable of the prudential baseness attributed to him in the story never existed than Dr. Franklin."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The whole West is filled with corn awaiting shipment east.

Valuable coal deposits have just been discovered in Minnesota.

Illinois is the banner internal revenue State of the Union. Whisky.

It is claimed that tanbark bedding for horses will cure the epizootic.

The latest discovery is that Poe's poems were the result of epileptic fits.

A Boston newspaper speaks of a breaking out of prison as an "escapade."

The innocence of the members of the whisky ring is like their whisky, beyond proof.

The age of miracles. A New York policeman has been converted by Moody and Sankey.

John Supper was divorced from his wife in Michigan, last week. Now she is Supperless.

"Flannel parties" are the rage now in New York. Only warm-hearted people are admitted.

Pat. The Chicago *Times* styles Senator Bayard a paleozoic pilgrim in search of the White House.

Correct. The Attorney General of Florida has declared unconstitutional the law licensing keno.

The travel of a great city. The New York horse cars last year carried 149,832,851 paying passengers.

Poor Fox, the pantomimist, is threatened with softening of the brain. The *Tribune* should now engage him.

The indications are that the postal service of the United States will soon take the lead of any in the world.

Impossible! The Leavenworth *Commercial* speaks of a "subdued mother-in-law." She must have been dead.

Unseasoned timber. Out of 292 members of the next House of Representatives, 184 have never served in Congress before.

Real-estate matters are looking up in Chicago. Deeds for $158,000 worth of property were filed for record on Wednesday.

The Virginia farmers are hopping mad because hops, which last year were worth forty cents a pound, now bring only ten cents.

The latest Washington canard is to the effect that preparations are being made for a winter campaign against the hostile Sioux.

The Direct Cable Company promises another wire and reduced prices soon. Two continents wait for the redemption of the promise.

"Peace." A Massachusetts manufacturing firm is filling an order from the Turkish Government for 200,000 angular bayonets.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* uses up some twenty columns, more or less, in eulogizing Senator Morton. "Sits the wind in that quarter?"

The Austrian Government has adopted, with the prospect of enormous expense, a gun dissimilar to that used by any other European power.

A swain named Cookery and a lass named Baker were married in Cincinnati the other day. Ill-bred jokes about little hot rolls debarred.

The Chicago *Journal* wants a conscience fund for coal dealers established. The money that rightly belongs to such a fund would make a big hole in the national debt.

Those sanguine and deluded persons who went into "oleomargarine" manufacture two years ago, now wish they had let it alone. They are being sued on every hand.

It is discovered that methyl-nitrate has as great explosive power as nitro glycerine. For blasting purposes it may be mixed with infusorial earth or other porous substances.

The acme of shamming has been reached by the English manufacturers, and now they are paying the cost of dishonesty by the displacement of their goods from the markets.

The completion and opening for transportation of some 500 miles of the Intercolonial Railway is one of the most important business events in the history of the Dominion.

Dr. Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia, says that the people of that city lost $25,000,000 by neglecting to enforce general vaccination in the winter of 1871-2, at a cost of about $20,000.

"Merely by his imposing appearance," New York sexton has, it is said, rendered himself indispensable at all fashionable entertainments, which are generally impositions themselves.

Worse than the cholera. In Savannah, Tennessee, the other day, there were ten commercial travelers" from Louisville, six from Nashville, three from Cincinnati, and one from Memphis.

The agonized editor of the *Courier-Journal* asks: "Are we hopelessly debauched and incapable of all wholesome self-inspection?" It must be confessed that it squints mightily that way.

Unconscious irony. A German juror, in reply to a question the other day as to whether he had read anything about certain previous trials connected with the case, replied: "I hears so many von dem cases!"

All the horses taken by the Prince of Wales to India were trained in the Zoological Gardens, so that they would become accompanied to the sight of wild animals. The Prince, himself, is understood to have had some experience in fighting the tiger.

The defense of the Washington Young Men's Christian Association to the suit of the assignee of the Freedman's Bank indicates that the Association itself stands in need of Christianizing. No denial is made of the debt, but it is pleaded that the execution of the trust deed is technically defective!

Some idea of the magnitude of the operations of the cash room of the United States Treasury may be gained from the fact that during the last fiscal year the remittances of money by express from the room in which the theft of $47,000 was committed, were 68,358 packages, amounting to $150,298,535 90.

Domestic Appliances.

In a recent lecture in connection with the Sanitary Educational Exhibition in Brighton, England, Mrs. Amelia Lewis said: I have said enough to show that our exhibition has a value in the machinery of preparing food, in addition to other valuable sanitary appliances that will be noticed by others. Let me, then, most earnestly place before you the importance of attending to such questions. We complain in our lives of a great many evils that could be prevented were we to learn the science of life, and good food is so great an item of this that we cannot undervalue it. Half your crime come from drunkenness; say that good nourishing meals do away with it; half of the unhappiness in families is derived from the fact that the wife does not know how to manage her house; and lastly, disease, sickness and bad health can be greatly alleviated by a proper diet. Such subjects as these (and there are many we often talk of; it is finely, I may say divinely, constructed mechanism, the highest this globe contains, full of such beautiful principles that we need only study it to have a new view opened to us to see that, being possessors of it, we have something to do to carry out God's insurrections, not in debasing it by vice, profligacy, drunkenness and laziness, but by exerting all its powers, and studying well to give it its proper nourishment so as to keep all its proportions in good measure, to carry out fully its capabilities so as to let it become more harmonious every day, and to let it finally pass away, not in agonies and disease, but with a smile on the face, ready to meet a better light. That is my view of the question, and, if I have but strength, I mean to begin with this meeting at Brighton to carry my views wherever I am in connection with my own appliances, and to make all women, high and low, that I can meet with, understand that food preparation is a science and an art that ought to be cultivated, not in a dirty kitchen, but in a cleanly apartment, and freed from the low position it has taken.

LUCY HAMILTON HOOPER writes from Paris to the Philadelphia *Telegraph*: A funny incident took place the other day in the omnibus which runs from the Odeon to the Batignolles. An old woman got in, bearing in her arms an immense cavalry saber, with an inscription on the scabbard. Hardly had the vehicle began to move than she burst into tears, and, embracing the weapon, she wailed amid her cries: "My husband, my poor, dear husband, alas! that poverty should compel me to sell this last relic of thee!" Touched by her tears and her distress, her fellow-passengers hastened to take up a collection for her benefit, and quite a handsome sum was amassed, which the old woman received with fresh tears, this time those of gratitude. On arriving at the stopping point of the omnibus line a policeman was seen approaching, whereupon the old woman, leaving her precious saber behind her, leaped nimbly from the vehicle and ran off as fast as her legs could carry her. She turned out to be a well known shop-lifter and market thief, who had successfully tried the new game of practicing upon the feelings of the unwary and generous. A new rendering of "Voici le sabre," *not* set to music by Offenbach.

The Timber Cut.

There is no doubt that there will be a very considerable reduction in the amount of logs put in the coming winter. Throughout the country this reduction will amount to at least one-third—in some localities this will be considerably more. In this district not so many men are going to the woods as is customary, and it is even the case that whole gangs, when their services are over at the mills, are dispensed with, instead of being sent to the woods as formerly.

With regard to the prospects for the cut elsewhere, we learn from the *Lumbermen's Gazette* that in the Saginaw Valley the larger manufacturers will put in only what is absolutely necessary for successfully carrying on their next season's work at the mills, while many of the smaller manufacturers will put in no logs at all. We were informed the other day by a lumberman who usually cuts from six to ten million feet of logs, that this year he should put in none whatever. He preferred inasmuch as he had no mill to supply, to allow his timber to stand at least another year and take the chances of forest fires, for, said he, "those trees have got along without being burnt for say a hundred years, and the chances for their being burnt next year are no more than one in a hundred, judging from precedent." Perhaps our friend's logic is good, especially as the railroad does not penetrate the point where his timber is situated.

When lumber is actually selling on the Saginaw river at $4 50, $9 and $28 we must confess that the incentive to lumber largely is not particularly strong.

The only possible way to bring about a change for the better in the manufacture of lumber, the only possible way to avoid disaster in the future, is to reduce the production of lumber. We think the demand for lumber this year has been, and next year will be as great as it was in 1865-6 when prices were high, but the demand has not been this year and will not be next year sufficient to absorb the ten or fifteen per cent. increase which has taken place year after year in the last decade.

Last season each lumberman seemed to go on the principle that everybody else intended to reduce his cut, so he would keep up to the regular cut or go beyond it —and the remarkable decline in prices is owing to that foolhardy system.

Experience is a dear teacher, and yet the lessons taught will prove valuable if they are heeded.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

A New Theater-Goer.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Gazette* writes: A friend of mine told me an anecdote the other day that is one of the best of the kind I ever heard. The circumstance occurred some years ago, when the Camden and Amboy Railroad was being built through New Jersey. My friend's husband had a contract for some of the work, and had in his employ a boss mason who was doing some work in Bordentown. The man was not a gentleman, but he was above an ordinary workman and was withal a pleasant sort of a fellow. One night he came up to my friend's house on some business and sat in the parlor with the ladies for a few moments. He had just been down to Philadelphia, and attended the theater for the first time in his life, and he was enchanted. "Oh, it was beautiful!" said he; "for all the world like fairyland. There was a little cottage on one side, and grassy mounds, and trees, and a little bridge, and ladies and gentlemen prettier than pictures standing on end."

"What did they do?" inquired my friend.

"They were dressed beautiful—all in gauzes, and spangles, and feathers. I never saw anything half so pretty."

"Well, what was it all about?"

"They walked in and out, and up and down, and their spangles shown, and ——."

"But what was it all about? Didn't they say anything?" said my friend, determined to draw him out.

"Oh, yes, they talked enough, but it was all about their own consarns, and I didn't listen to 'em."

Fortunately the man stayed but a few moments after relating this experience. Had he returned to the room for anything he would have been surprised at the unrestrained mirth of its inmates, who could hardly contain themselves while he was talking. Poor fellow! His natural delicacy prevented his listening to the conversation on the stage, and he turned a deaf ear to the quarrels and makings up of the ladies and gentlemen before him. A pantomime would have answered his purpose just as well as a tragedy.

The Discoverer of the Source of the Nile.

Neither the American nor the English press appear to have noticed that Mr. Stanley has won the great prize of African exploration—the right to be recognized as the discoverer of the true source of the Nile. The river flows out of the Albert N'yanza, but no one regards that lake as its proper source, since it has a more elevated and remote source in the great Victoria Lake. Neither can the latter lake be adjudged to be the final source of the Nile, since the waters of the river Shimeeyn, which fall into the Victoria Lake on the side opposite to that from which the Victoria Nile issues, are carried by the Nile to the Mediterranean. The Shimeeyn has a course estimated by Mr. Stanley to be at least 350 miles in length. As it is the largest tributary of Victoria N'yanza, it must be regarded as the extreme upper course of the Nile, and its fountain head as the fountain of the great river of Africa. Now, to Mr. Stanley alone belongs the honor of having discovered the Shimeeyn, and hence he deserves no outrank Baker and Speke in the field of Nile exploration, and to be hailed as the commanding man who has finally solved the most famous problem of geographical science.—*New York Times.*

A Popular Fallacy Concerning Overwork

[Dr. Wilks in the London Lancet.]

The subject of overwork, then, is one of the greatest importance to study, and has to be discussed daily by all of us. My own opinion has already been expressed, that the evils attending it on the community at large are vastly overestimated; and, judging from my own experience, I am persuaded with unstrung nerves who apply to the doctor are, not the prime minister, the bishops, judges, and hard working professional men, the merchants and stock brokers retired from business, government clerks who work from ten to four, women whose domestic duties and bad servants are driving them to the grave, young ladies whose visits to the village school or Sunday performances on the organ are undermining their health, and so on. On the contrary, I see more ailments arise from want of occupation than from overwork, and taking the various kinds of nervous and dyspeptic ailments which we are constantly treating, I find at least six due to idleness to one from overwork.

A Well-merited Success.

As contrasted with the fortunes charlatanism, well-merited success is less frequent than it ought to be. Puffery, blatant assertion and coined recommendations, too often, for instance, give an ephemeral popularity to medicinal compounds intrinsically worthless at the expense of really deserving remedies, and to the grievous detriment of the sick. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic alterative which has achieved one of the best merited and most signal successes of the nineteenth century, has never relied on such methods of manufacturing a reputation, nor has the competion of counterfeit tonics ever affected its reputation in the slightest degree. The best (and best) remedy for malaria, and the surest safeguard against it; that it eradicates dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, disorders of the kidneys and bladder, and the various causes which produce weakness, are implicit and well founded beliefs with the great body of the American people.

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The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and universal approval as Dr. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. It does all it proposes, and from its generous character, it is guaranteed to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver complaint, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Sold by druggists. Office and depot, 1044 Arch street, and Office, 239 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Ask for F. KUNKEL'S, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

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Best Quality Black Silks,
From $2 00 to $3 50, far below usual prices.
New Colored Cashmeres, Merinos, &c.,
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Camel's Hair Thibet Cloths, &c.,
At about one-half usual prices.
Extraordinary Bargains in
NEW DARK DRESS GOODS,
At 12½c., 15c., 18½c., 22c and 25c.
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Our stock is one of the largest in either city, and as we are constantly receiving
NEW GOODS,
Is always Fresh, Clean and Complete, and contains all the novelties as fast as they appear.
WE MAKE SPECIALTIES OF
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For Men and Boys' Wear, and are giving special bargains in each department.
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We desire particular attention to the following goods, in which our prices are beyond doubt the lowest possible:
Black Cashmeres 75c., 85c., 95c., $1, $1 10.
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Nearly 100 different styles and qualities of Ladies' Cloth Cloaks and Jackets, from $4 to $30.
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172 and 174

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 18, 1875.

The loan market shows little change in supply, demand or rates, the state of affairs in all respects continuing easy. Most of the discounting done by the banks is confined to their customers, who find no difficulty in getting what funds they need if they can show good security. The policy of caution continues in unabated rigor and discount boards and bank officers turn a deaf ear to any borrower whose standing is not above suspicion. Rates are as formerly quoted, prime mercantile paper being readily taken at 7@9 per cent. at the banks. Most of the paper done by the banks is in comparatively small amounts, as there are few large notes offering—a result partially of the hand-to-mouth policy pursued by purchasers in the iron and glass trades. The paper offered by wholesale merchants is in moderately good volume, and affords, comparatively, a more satisfactory business to the banks than that coming from the manufacturers. Eastern exchange continues in rather limited supply, ruling from par to 1-20 per cent. premium in transactions between the banks, and at a slight advance on the latter rate to outside buyers.

—One of the leading features of the New York money market for the past two days has been the rise in foreign exchange, which has suffered so severely for a month past, on account of the derangement in the gold market. The rise seems to be a natural one, too, and not on account of any influx of Government bonds from Europe, as has been presaged by some writers, as there is an improved demand for United States bonds in the European markets. The following are late New York quotations for foreign exchange:

	60 days.	3 days.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London	4 84 @4 84½	4 88 @4 88½
Good bankers' do	4 83½@4 84	4 87½@4 88
Good commercial	4 81 @4 82	4 85 @4 86
Documentary commercial	4 80 @4 81	4 82 @4 83
Paris (francs)	5 20½@5 16¾	5 16¼@5 14¼
Antwerp (francs)	5 20½@5 16¾	5 16¼@5 14¼
Swiss (francs)	5 20½@5 16¾	5 16¼@5 14¼
Amsterdam (guilders)	40½@40¾	40¾@40⅝
Hamburg (reichmarks)	95 @95¾	96⅛@96⅜
Frankfort (reichmarks)	95 @95¾	96⅛@96⅜
Bremen (reichmarks)	95 @95¾	96⅛@96⅜
Berlin (reichmarks)	95 @95¾	96⅛@96⅜

—The following are the New York quotations representing the price in gold for other coin. Mexican dollars, of both old and new stamp, are quoted at the same rates:

Trade dollars	97	@ 98
American silver, large	94½	@ 95¼
Do do. quarters	93	@ 95
Do do. small	87	@ 93
Mexican dollars	93½	@ 93¾
English silver	486	@ 486
Five francs	92	@ 93
Thalers	69	@ 71
English sovereigns	483	@ 488
Twenty francs	383	@ 393
Spanish doubloons	15,53	@15,85
Mexican do	15,50	@15,65
Mexican 20 peso	19,50	@19,65

Fine silver bars $1 23@1 23½ per ounce.
Fine gold bars par to ¼ per cent. premium.

—Concerning the recent failure of Dr. Strousberg, the Austro-Russian financier, an event of no small interest on the Continent, the London *Economist* says:

> Altogether his liabilities are estimated at about £1,700,000, making the disaster large enough to compare with the bank failures at those of Messrs Fothergill & Hankey, and Messrs. Collie, at home, while it spreads, in proportion, more spreadingly, owing to the smaller scale of transactions among the communities which suffer from it. A large amount of these liabilities is, no doubt, to secured creditors, but there is also a large amount unsecured, or where the securities are deficient, the loss on the Moscow Bank alone being variously computed at from £300,000 to £1,000,000. It is strictly true that the failure is one of the greatest collapses which has occurred, though it is going too far, perhaps, to compare it with that of law.

The collapse will probably be a serious matter to all the countries concerned. The loss in Austria seems likely to be confined mainly to the risk of stoppage of the carriage works of Strousberg, Dr. Strousberg apparently having been able to borrow very little in Vienna. In Germany, however, his acceptances were spoken of as amounting to about 6,000,000 thalers, or about £900,000, and the loss thus to be occasioned will be severely felt. It aggravates most materially the present depression in Germany, where other serious failures, especially in Leipsic, have lately occurred.

—The London *Times*, 5th inst., reports the following rates for money current on the principal foreign markets:

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	3%	3%	Vienna	4½	4½
Brussels	4½	4½	Madrid	6	6
Amsterdam	3	3	Other Spanish cities	8	
Berlin	6	4½			
Hamburg	6	5	St. Pet'b'g	6½	5½
Frankfort	5	5	Genoa	5	5
Leipsic	6	5½	Geneva	5	5

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 3d instant, gives the following result when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£ 3,100,109 Dec. £ 11,761
Public deposits	3,712,6 9 Dec. 253,688
Other deposits	21,08,285 Dec. 987,895

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£12,751,095 Dec. £140,000
Other securities	19,954,855 Inc. 272,232
Notes unemployed	9,235,650 Inc. 797,720

The amount of notes in circulation is £28,689,560, being an increase of £422,750, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,541,819, showing a decrease of £355,182 when compared with the preceding return. As there has an addition of £193,000 coin to the stock, about £172,000 has been absorbed in the provincial coin circulation.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 18, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon	119½				
5-20's, 1864	118				
5-20's, 1865	118¼				
5-20's, 1865, new	118¼				
5-20's, 1867	121⅞				
5-20's, 1868	121⅞				
10-40's	117⅛				
Currency 6's	124½				
New 5 per cents	113⅝				
Western Union Tel	76	76	75	76	76
Quicksilver	37½				
Pacific Mail	40¾	40	40¼		
Adams Express	108				
Wells-Fargo Ex	92				
American Express	49				
U. S. Express					
New York central	106¼				105⅞
Erie	15⅜	15⅜	14⅝		15
Michigan Central	66	66	66		
Michigan Southern	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝		61⅝
Illinois Central	92	92	92⅜		
Clev. & Pittsburgh	90				
Chicago & Northw't	28½				
Do preferred	62				
Rock Island	104⅜				104⅜
St. Paul, common	36	36	35⅞		36
Do preferred	65		65		65⅜
Wabash, common	24				24
Fort Wayne	97½				98
Ohio & Mississippi	18¼		18		18¼
Union Pacific	72	71⅞	71⅝		72
Harlem		130			
Hannibal & St. Jos	23¾	23⅞	24⅛		24⅛
do stock & Pacific, pref'd		45			45
Missouri Pacific	12⅞		12⅞		12⅞
Ontario	47½		47½		
South Carolinas, Ap'l	31½				
South Carolinas, July	31½				
Missouri 6's	102¾				

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	50⅝	50¾	.....
Reading	55	55¼	.....
United Co's of N. J	133	.....	.....
Oil Creek	.....	.....	11¼
Lehigh Valley	62	.....	62½
Central Transp'n Co	.....	.....	25½
P., C. and St. L. m. b	.....	.....	75¼

—The Supreme Court of California decide in the case of Sherwood vs. the Meadow Valley Mining Company that a certificate of stock stolen and passed into the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser nevertheless conveys no title to the latter, and that the owner of stock does not lose his title when he loses the certificate or it is stolen from him. The San Francisco *Bulletin* remarks: "It will be seen that in effect this decision renders the mode of dealing in stocks common in this city extremely hazardous, for it makes it incumbent on the purchaser to not only satisfy himself that the seller has a good title to the certificates tendered, but also to know that the stock stands on the books of the company in the name of the seller; in other words, it requires that every transfer of stock shall be made on the books of the corporation." This decision is not without significance on much of the stock business transacted here and elsewhere. It requires generally much more attention in the transfer of ownership than it receives.

—In an interview reported in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Senator Sherman expresses entire confidence in the stability of the Specie Resumption bill. Even if a majority of the House should be found in favor of a general repeal of the act, he is confident that the Senate would defeat any repealing measure which did not contain a provision for resumption at or early a day as that named. With a Secretary of the Treasury and an Administration in harmony with him as to the end proposed by the law, Senator Sherman thinks that the act confers ample powers to make resumption a certainty by 1879. The Senator is for economy in expenditures, and the realizing of a hundred millions of gold and a large reserve of greenbacks and by the time named for resumption, all which, with the power to sell the bonds to maintain resumption, he thinks will easily accomplish the end desired.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Money 3½@7%; per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6½@7% per cent. Customs receipts $333,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $452,000. Clearings $24,000,000. Sterling lower at 484@487¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114¾, advanced to 114¾, receded to 114¾ and finally closed at 114¾. The rates paid for carrying were 1, 2 and 3 per cent.; loans also made flat, and 1-64 per cent per diem for borrowing. London advices to-day were all in favor of lower gold, but somehow the telegrams from Washington in regard to the Cuban question, in connection with the proposition of Don Carlos, were made the basis for an advance in the premium by speculators operating for a rise.

BONDS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and higher in sympathy with the advance in gold and the firmness of securities at London. Railroad bonds firm in lots of sellings. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles advanced to 84¾, on the reorganization of the company. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated to 86¾@87, Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee divisions to 87¾, Union Pacific first sold at 109¾@113, Galena and Chicago firsts at 105¾@106, Illinois Centrals, stocks, as a rule, opened strong and higher, the improvement varying from ¼ to 1½ per cent. New York Central rose to 106¾ against 106¼ at the close yesterday. Lake Shore advanced from 62¾ to 63¾, Rock Island from 104¼ to 105¾, Hannibal and St. Joseph from 22 to 24¾, preferred from 42 to 49 and Missouri Pacific from 12 to 12¾. Subsequently there was a reaction of from ¼ to ¾ per cent. from the highest point. Pacific Mails rose to 40¾ and afterward fell off to 39¾. Michigan Central declined to 66¾, advanced to 66¾ and still weak; refined 12⅝@12¾c; crude in barrels 10c. ANTWERP, November 18.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

CLEVELAND, November 18.—Petroleum quiet but steady; standard spot, 11½ctd, 9¾c; prime white, State test, 10¾c in car lots.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S. Craig	Radiant Oil Works	542
S. Craig	Bly Oil Works	232
Total		775

Dry Goods.

The advance of the season has brought a lull in the dry goods trade, and the volume of business since our last report has been rather limited. The operations of retailers are confined to purchases for immediate use, which just at the present do not cause a very important demand. Price-changes are not numerous. We note reductions on Laconia 9-4 and 10-4 brown sheetings to 25 and 27½c respectively; on Conestoga 10-4 do to 27½c; on Suffolk B and Harris bleached sheetings to 9c each; on Pepperell 10-4 do to 35c, and on American ginghams to 8c. The following are prices current.

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	P'ce	Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36 9	Lawrence LL	36 8
Penn Mill do	4-4 9	Laconia E	36 8½
Eagle No. 1	36 9	Laconia B	36 9
Western trade	36 8	Laconia O	40 9
Magnolia	36 7½	Laconia	9-4 25
S. Avondale	36 6¾	Laconia	10-4 27½
Conestoga A	39 6¾	Conestoga	10-4 27½
Chippewa	38 5¾	Waltham	40 10¾
Nonatook	4-4 8¾	Juniata B line	3-4 8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commow'h't O.	27 5¾	Lonsdale	36 11¼
Suffolk L	36 9	Lonsdale Cam.	36 16
Suffolk B	36 9	Fruit of Loom	36 11¼
Hamilton AA	36 8	Bay State	36 10½
Rochdale	36 8¾	Davol	36 12½
Harris	36 9¼	Wamsutta	36 15
Com'n of Spindle	36 10	Waltham	42 12½
Hill, Sm'p'r Idem	36 9	Pepperell	9-4 30
Hill	36 10½	Pepperell	10-4 35

PRINTS.

Anchor shirt'gs	7¼	Southbridge	7¼
Conestoga fa'cy	7¼	Oriental fancy	7¼
Hamilton fa'cy	7¼	Cocheco fancy	7¼
Garner fancy	7	Hartel	7¼
Amoskeag fa'cy	6¾	Berlin solid	7¼
Richmond	6	Simpson's black	7¼
Merrimac	7¼	" fast black	7¼
Sprague fancy	6¾	" mourning	7¼
American fancy	7¼		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½	White	7 11
Glasgow	10½	American	8

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7 8	Thorndike	7 8 11
Conestoga A A	7 8	Portsmouth	7 8
Conestoga C	7 4	Portsmouth	4-4
" gold m'd'l	7 4	Whittaker	7 8
" prem. A	8 4	Whittaker	4-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	26	Colored carp't ch'n	
flat	26	fine	33
Cotton batt 4@14@16@18		Cotton twine	26

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report, and the following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Fifth street:

Acid.			
Acetic	b 12 @ 18	Mag'cal	b 80 @ 1 00
Citric	b 1 10 @ 1 18	Carb	b 30 @ 35
Oxalic	b 17 @ 20	Manna S F	b 75 @ 85
Sulphuric	b 2½@ 4½	Morph sul oz	4 45 @ 4 75
Tartaric	b 55 @ 60	Nit No 1	b 1 35 @ 1 44
Alcohol, gal	2 35 @ 2 50	*Oil.*	
Alum	4 @ 5	Anise	4 00 @ 4 20
Alum, pot	b 4 @ 5	Bergamont	b 5 75 @ 6 00
Arsenic	b 16 @ 20	Castor	b 16 @ 19
Soda	b 5 @ 6	Cinnam	b 2 00 @ 2 10
Am Carb	b 22 @ 25	Cloves	b 4 @ 4 50
Ammonia	b 20 @ 25	Cod liver	gal 1 00 @ 1 10
Amcetia	b 50 @ 60	Lemon	b 1 75 @ 5 25
Ashes.		Linseed, raw	57 @ 60
Pearl	b 4 @ 5	Linseed, boil	60 @ 63
Pearl Cons	b 85 @ 1 00	Neats F, gal	90 @ 1 35
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @ 3 00	Olive, com	1 00 @ 1 25
Bark.		" qu'ts, doz	2 25 @10 00
Cassia	b 35 @ 38	" pints, doz	1 25 @ 5 50
Cinch red	b 1 20 @ 1 30	Origan	b 70 @ 1 20
" pale	b 1 20 @ 1 30	Pepper	b 1 50 @ 2 00
" com	b 20 @ 40	Rosemary	b 1 00 @ 1 50
Black Lead.		Sassafras	b 1 30 @ 1 50
American	b 6 @ 8	Sperm	gal 2 20 @ 2 30
Best	b 12 @ 15	Tanners	gal 1 00 @ 1 10
German	b 6 @ 8	Whale	gal 85 @ 90
Lump	b 15 @ 18	Wintergreen	b 2 50 @ 2 75
Blue vitr	b 11 @ 12	Opium	b 7 50 @ 8 00
Blue stone	b 11 @ 12	Paris, Int	b 64 @ 4 00
Bgm roll	b 4 @ 5½	*Potass.*	
Flor sal	b 24 @ 26	Bichrom	b 24 @ 26
Lemon d	b 60 @ 65	Bitart	b 28 @ 30
English	b 2 @ 3	Iodide	b 2 15 @ 2 20
Brimstone	b 2½@ 3	Nitre	b 8 @ 10
Cantharides	b 1 80 @ 2 00	Prussiate	b 25 @ 30
Camphor	b 60 @ 65	Sulphuret	b 30 @ 35
Root.		*Quinine.*	
Gentian	b 8 @ 12	Sulphate	oz 1 40 @ 1 50
Ginger Ital	b 18 @ 20	Rochelle	b 18 @ 20
Ginger E In	b 18 @ 20	Rhubarb	b 75 @ 1 00
Ipec pow	b 1 80 @ 1 90	Rhub E In	b 1 40 @ 1 50
Jalap pow	b 40 @ 45	Sarsaparilla	b 50 @ 60
Liquorice	b 16 @ 20	Senega	b 1 20 @ 1 30
Orris pow	b 30 @ 35	Valer	b 60 @ 65
" Germ	b 25 @ 30	*Salts.*	
Sarsaparilla	b 50 @ 60	Epsom	b 2½@ 3
Senega	b 1 20 @ 1 30	Glauber	b 2½@ 3
Valerian	b 60 @ 65	Rochelle	b 30 @ 35
Seed.		Saltpetre	b 8 @ 10
Canary	b 7 @ 8	Soda	b 2½@ 3
Hemp	b 7½@ 8½	*Soda.*	
Cardamn, b	2 00 @ 2 50	Bi-Carb	b 6 @ 6
Coriander	b 20 @ 25	Hyposulph	b 6 @ 6
Mustard	b 20 @ 25	Soap Cast	b 11 @ 14
Poppy	b 15 @ 20	Soap Mott	b 12 @ 14
Quince	b 75 @ 1 00	Sugar L'd	24 @ 28
Rape	b 7½@ 8½	Sugar milk	25 @ 30
Varnish.		*Vitriol.*	
Copal, No 1	2 25 @ 2 50	Blue	b 11 @ 12
Coach	2 00 @ 2 25	Green	b 8 @ 10
Damar	1 60 @ 1 80	White	b 8 @ 10
Mastic	2 75 @ 3 00	*Wax.*	
		Bees	b 25 @ 28

Oils, Glass and Paints.

OILS—There is an active business at steady values. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90@95c; lard oil, 75@80c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 12½@13c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 11½@12c; extra engine (amber color), 60c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 50c; extra engine, (dark), 35@40c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 35c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test; refined (purgative), $4 00@4 50; (common), $4 00; axle grease, $ gross, $14 00; rolling mill grease, ¥ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 75c; straits oil, for tanners, 53c. Linseed oil—Market steady. We quote raw 65 @66c; boiled 70c; spirits turpentine 47@50c.

IRON—The market is very much depressed, We quote city make pig iron, blue ash, $20 @21; lake ordinary, $18 @19; prime white, State test, 10¾c in car lots.

Petroleum.

November 18.—The market was strong and higher for crude, with an advance of about 2½c per barrel, in that market, while refined was easy and unchanged.

CRUDE—The market strong and active. We quote Conduit at wells at $1 27½@1 28½; Union and United do $1 22½@1 27½; immediate shipments $1 50@1 60; sales of 15,000 barrels were reported.

REFINED—The market was somewhat firmer in sympathy with crude, but we learned of no transactions at any quotable advance. We quote standard white, 110 test, at 10@ 16½c. New York rules at 12½@12¾c for spot and November. Philadelphia is quoted at 12½@12¾c for the month. Baltimore rules at 12½@12¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Are unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 45@1 20 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, November 18.—The *Derrick* says: Union had United sold, as low as 1 P. M. at the close. Shipment sales were made at $1 47½@1 50. Sales at wells of 68,000 bbls; pipe-line runs, 50,000 bbls.

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—The *Herald* says: The crude markets of the region took a sudden jump early in the day from $1 23¾@1 28¾, held for Pennsylvania transportation, river division, and Union and United pipes at 1 p. m. The deliverers fell again as suddenly to $1 22½, and steadily appreciated again to $1 27¾ old at the close. Pipeage paid a certificates opened at $1 47½, and closed firm at $1 50. The total sales were 150,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, November 18, closing 17.—Crude oil bulk is a trifle stronger and refined is higher under the more favorable reports from the creek, but there is a very slow business. Sales of 50 barrels crude in bulk at 9½c, and 2,000 barrels refined in Philadelphia at 12½c. The closing prices are: Crude in bulk 9½c for prompt; 9½c for November; do in shipping order 10@10½c for spot, and 10@10½c for November; refined 12½@12¾c for spot and November; cases 17½@19½c; naphtha 10½c for prompt. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12½@12¾c; at Philadelphia 12½@12¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Market quiet; standard white 12½c; crude 9½c; cases 17½c.

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—Market firm at $1 50 for upper Road.

OIL CITY, November 18.—Market firm at $1 50.

ROUTSEVILLE, November 18.—Market quiet and firm at 9¾c.

TIDIOUTE, November 18.—Market firmer; oil scarce and held at $1 52½.

PARKERS, November 18.—United $1 27½; shipment $1 50@1 51½.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 18.—Petroleum irregular; refined 12½@12¾c; crude 9½@9⅝c.

BALTIMORE, November 18.—Petroleum quiet; refined 12½@13c; crude 9½c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18. — Petroleum weak; refined 12½@12¾c; crude in barrels 10c.

ANTWERP, November 18.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

CLEVELAND, November 18.—Petroleum quiet but steady; standard spot, 11½ctd, 9¾c; prime white, State test, 10¾c in car lots.

PITTSBURGH, November 18.—Petroleum quiet and steady; standard spot, 11½ctd, 9¾c; prime white, State test, 10¾c in car lots.

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Brimstone	b 2½@ 3	Nitre	b 8 @ 10
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Root.		*Quinine.*	
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Ginger E In	b 18 @ 20	Rhubarb	b 75 @ 1 00
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Canary	b 7 @ 8	Soda	b 2½@ 3
Hemp	b 7½@ 8½	*Soda.*	
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Coriander	b 20 @ 25	Hyposulph	b 6 @ 6
Mustard	b 20 @ 25	Soap Cast	b 11 @ 14
Poppy	b 15 @ 20	Soap Mott	b 12 @ 14
Quince	b 75 @ 1 00	Sugar L'd	24 @ 28
Rape	b 7½@ 8½	Sugar milk	25 @ 30
Varnish.		*Vitriol.*	
Copal, No 1	2 25 @ 2 50	Blue	b 11 @ 12
Coach	2 00 @ 2 25	Green	b 8 @ 10
Damar	1 60 @ 1 80	White	b 8 @ 10
Mastic	2 75 @ 3 00	*Wax.*	
		Bees	b 25 @ 28

Oils, Glass and Paints.

OILS—There is an active business at steady values. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90@95c; lard oil, 75@80c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 12½@13c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 11½@12c; extra engine (amber color), 60c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 50c; extra engine, (dark), 35@40c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 35c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test; refined (purgative), $4 00@4 50; (common), $4 00; axle grease, $ gross, $14 00; rolling mill grease, ¥ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 75c; straits oil, for tanners, 53c. Linseed oil—Market steady. We quote raw 65 @66c; boiled 70c; spirits turpentine 47@50c.

IRON—The market is very much depressed, We quote city make pig iron, blue ash, $20 @21; lake ordinary, $18 @19; prime white, State test, 10¾c in car lots.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 18.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 10@1 20. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 mixed 56@56½c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2, 33½@33½c. Barley active; No. 2 spring, seller November, $1 05; seller December $1 05; No. 3 do, $1 00; seller December $1 05; No. 3 do, $1 00 cash. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1 70c. Bacon—Sales of 200,000 lbs; long clear, 11½c; clear sides, 12½c; shoulders, 9½c; hams, 13½c. Lard firm; prime steam, 12½c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at 96c. Hogs firm; Eastern and Western Packing Co. paying 4 00@4 50; receipts 3,000; shipments 1,000. Cattle—Receipts 1,000; shipments 1,000; market dull and unchanged. Sheep—Receipts 1,000; shipments 1,000; market dull and unchanged.

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CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 23, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 18, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.267	36	77	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.074	41	48	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.731	47	27	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer...29.023 Highest thermom....47
Mean thermom.... 40 Lowest thermom....34

The Evangelical Alliance.

We have on hand a limited number of the extra edition of the COMMERCIAL containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, copies of which can be had at our counting room, at five cents per copy.

Stained

and ornamental glass for doors and transoms, at NELSON'S,
23 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mayhem.

W. T. Leigh, of New Florence, in a fight with Jacob Snyder, of Allegheny City, at Cresson, a few days ago, bit one of Snyder's fingers in a shocking manner. They were engaged with a "floating-gang" on the railroad, and having quarreled at Summerhill, concluded to settle the matter at Cresson, which they did. Snyder will probably lose his finger, while Leigh has lost his liberty, being in jail at Ebensburg, to await his trial.

Chickering Square Grand Piano at a Bargain.

We have now at our warerooms the magnificent Chickering square grand piano, which was at the Exposition, and which elicited the admiration of all visitors by its exquisite tone and elegant design. While there it was somewhat defaced in the furniture by being rubbed and slightly scratched. On this account we will sell it at a very great reduction from the usual price. Here is a very rare chance to get the *very best piano* at a *very low figure*.
MELLOR & HORNE,
79 Fifth avenue.

Rev. S. M. Vernon.

The lecture delivered by Rev. S. M. Vernon, of the Emory M. E. Church, of East Liberty, on Tuesday evening last, at his church, was so interesting and entertaining that he will probably be called upon to repeat it at an early day, although we understand it is one of the subjects to discuss in such a way as to distribute the fruits of his recent travels in the old country. The subject, "The British Isles," proved an excellent one in the hands of the speaker, and we are informed that he has consented to deliver a limited number of lectures on this and perhaps various other subjects, much of a similar nature, at such times and places as may be found convenient.

Settled at Last.

The claim of the county of Allegheny against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, growing at of the issuing of second mortgage bonds in liquidation of the claim for interest on the original subscription to the Monongahela Navigation, was finally settled a few days ago—the Baltimore company agreeing to pay the county sixty-five per cent. of the bonds, and the coupons in full up to July 1, 1876. Under this arrangement, the settlement foots up as follows: $210,000 in bonds, at sixty-five per cent., $136,500; interest on coupons, $6,300—total, $142,800. This sum has already been paid into the county treasury, and will be used to retire outstanding railroad indebtedness.

Another Triumph.

It was only the other day that we called attention to the fact that Barnes' Star Safes had carried off all the awards at the Exposition of the Industrial Institute. This, we thought, was glory enough for one day or week or month. But following closely upon the heels of this announcement comes the intelligence that in the late fire at Irwin's Station these celebrated safes achieved another brilliant victory, and have added a fresh laurel to the garlands with which they are now crowned. The two letters published in another column tell their story and furnish additional evidence, where none could be required, of the perfect security with which the Barnes safes preserve their contents through the midst of the hottest fires.

The Monroe Street Trouble.

There was a joint meeting yesterday afternoon of a committee of citizens appointed Tuesday night at a meeting held in Lutz' Hall, Allegheny, to protest against the opening of Monroe street and the assessments thereon, and the viewers who fixed the assessments. The committee consisted of about thirty persons, residing on Monroe street, in the Butchers' Run district. Alderman Bolster, who seemed to be the spokesman, said they remonstrated against the assessments generally, on the ground that they were unequal and unjust.

Mr. Joseph H. Elton, one of the viewers, said that as far as the utility of the street is concerned, the viewers had nothing to do with it; they were simply appointed to assess the property owners, and their duties they thought were executed correctly, but if any errors have been made, they would most assuredly right them.

Individual grievances were related to the viewers, and several cases cited where the assessments were in excess of values. The property of a Mr. Wilhelm on Main street was pointed out on the report as being awarded $850 damage, which, one of the committee said, was worth that at the highest calculation $100. And another property down at $905, was considered not valued at more than $150. Another speaker stated that a number of the owners will have his property damaged to the extent of $500.

Alderman Bolster interrupted the speaker by announcing that there was no use to say anything to the viewers, as they were not the proper parties to apply to for relief, but that the best way to do would be to fight against the opening of Monroe street in Councils. With this understanding the meeting adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Frou-Frou," one of the late adaptations from the French, was produced for the first time last evening, before a fair audience. Mrs. Macauley gave an even and very well conceived portraiture of *Gilberte* (Frou-Frou), the central figure of the play, being equal to all its requirements. Mr. Owen, Mr. Dean, Mr. Waverly, Miss Fletcher, Miss Hastings, Miss Weidman and Miss Perry were in the cast, and all played their parts admirably. The play is not nearly as strong in one as people had been led to expect from its success in New York, and its moral teaching is decidedly Parisian. Still, the audience seemed to enjoy and and admire it, as applause was frequently bestowed.

This evening Mrs. Macauley will have her benefit, when "Frou-Frou" will be repeated.

Next Monday evening Mr. Robert McWade will produce his version of "Rip Van Winkle."

Frohsinn—"Stradella."

There was quite a rush for seats at the sale for the Frohsinn performance of "Stradella" yesterday morning. Those who have not yet supplied their wants in this direction should call at once at Kleber's, 122 Wood street, as the demand is still brisk. The performance will be one of the events of the year.

Katie Putnam at the Academy.

During her engagements, next week, at the Academy of Music, Miss Katie Putnam will appear in a number of her best *roles*. Those desiring reserved seats will find the box-sheet open at Sheib's music store, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

The Washington *Chronicle* of a recent date says: Katie Putnam's powers as an actress were shown and appreciated by the audience, too, in the second act, wherein on bended knees, she avows that she will abjure, renounce everything to cast her fortunes with her grandparents. It was the feature of the performance. Her filial acknowledgment that "wherever he went she would go, no matter what misfortune might overtake both; that the crust of bread even partaken of by them in independence was preferable to the most lavish meal; that she would beg bread for him, e'en if she should starve," fairly brought down the house.

Carl Retter's Piano Recitals.

Mr. Carl Retter, the well known pianist, is announced for a series of six piano recitals in the Art Gallery, at Library Hall, commencing on Tuesday evening next, and continuing at intervals, until Monday, January 24, 1876. He will be assisted by Mrs. Josiah Cohen. He will give, in chronological order, selections from the works of the most eminent composers, commencing with Domenicho Scarlatti in 1683, and bringing his "review" up to the present day. These piano recitals are now very popular star in the Eastern cities, and there is no sound reason why they should not become so here, where there is so much interest taken in music and musicians. Mr. Retter has prepared and had issued from the press of J. L. Read & Sons, of this city, a very handsome pamphlet, containing a descriptive programme of the recitals, with biographies of the composers, and an historical sketch of the piano forte. It contains much of interest to musical scholars and others, and is well worth the small price set upon it—*twenty-five cents*.

By reference to Mr. Retter's announcement in our advertising columns, full particulars may be had.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Boisset family, Mlle. Realta, Jennie Eagan, Josie Farron and all the other bright and shining lights in Manager Aims' new variety company appeared last night in a new and very interesting programme, which will be repeated to-night. Patrons of this house have no reason to grumble, as they always get full value for their money.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Cost of Mining and Shipping in the Monongahela Valley—The Slackwater Tolls, Etc.

The Brownsville *Clipper* of this week contains an interesting article on the coal trade of the Monongahela Valley. After stating that the only outlet for the product of that valley to the Ohio river is by the Monongahela Slackwater, it proceeds to discuss the question whether adequate facilities are afforded for the trade that could be carried on profitably in that valley, and touches also upon the existing schedule of tolls. By the act of 1849, the tolls were reduced from $2 95 per 1,000 bushels to $2 46¼, and the company are asked to explain why it is they still charge $2 95. As to facilities, it is asserted that they are not adequate, and cannot be without an expenditure of $200,000. With regard to the price of loading coal, we quote:

The price of loading coal now, in barges and boats, in No. 4 pool, is 3½ cents at the coal tipple, or 4½ cents delivered at Pittsburgh—the price of lockage being 3-10ths of 1 cent per bushel, and towing about 7-10ths per bushel. It costs 2 cents per bushel to get coal towed to Cincinnati and Louisville, and to bring the barge back 1 cent per bushel of the capacity of the barge; the repairing and recaulking the barge, and 6 per cent. interest on the first cost, 1 cent per bushel, making the total cost of delivering coal at Cincinnati or Louisville 8½ cents, and having the barge brought back ready to be reloaded. When the run of coal was made last July, the price sold for at Cincinnati was from 7½ to 8 cents per bushel by the barge-load. We now see by the Pittsburgh papers that the coal men have fixed the price at 9 cents per bushel for coal at Cincinnati.

Looking at the above figures, commencing with $2 95 per thousand for lockage, then the price of towing, then the fearful risks, then the cost of repairing packages, and then the cost of towing and locking back to the tipple, and the question naturally arises—who makes the most money out of the Monongahela coal? And is it a matter of wonder that so many of the coal works are idle along this river, and that so many of our ablest shippers have gone into bankruptcy, and that the price of coal at many points down the river places it beyond the reach of the poor? And this is charged upon a "grinding coal monopoly!" You have the figures before you. Where is the "Monopoly?" If there is a "monopoly" it must be in the coal-yards of Cincinnati, Louisville and other ports below. It is certainly not among the shippers of this valley. They must enter the market with competitors who have vastly the advantage of them, and they must take what they can get for their cargoes, rather than nurse them at a ruinous expense, and they must reduce the price of mining to the lowest possible figure, or go into bankruptcy. We repeat the question, then: Can the Navigation Company do anything toward lightening the burdens of our coalmen? If their taxes were lessened, and if the facilities for shipping were made commensurate with our capacities for production, then more men would invest their money, more laborers would get employment at remunerative wages, and we would be able to buy what they need and pay for what they get, and we would hear no more about hard times.

In 1850 the additional Lock at No. 1 was built at a cost of $56,800, and in 1853 4 the additional Lock at No. 2 was built at a cost of $50,000, to accommodate the increased coal trade, Since that time the business has been gradually increasing in Nos. 3 and 4, and while No. 1 produces 9,113,700 bushels of coal, and No. 2 33,516,000, with a locking capacity of one hundred pairs of boats in twenty-four hours, Nos. 3 and 4 produce 23,251,590 bushels with a locking capacity of less than fifty boats in twenty-four hours. The coal men in Nos. 3 and 4 think, therefore, that the Navigation Company ought to build two new and larger locks to facilitate business, as they are charging exorbitant rates of toll and could afford to do it. The towboat men are also complaining of the detention at the locks in the time of a freshet. When there are so many tows on the way down they are frequently kept back one day in getting to Pittsburgh, which is a direct expense to them of from $40 to $60, and besides, they could make dake double that amount if they could get along promptly and come up for another tow of barges and boats, while many of the heavy packages thus detained reach Pittsburgh just in time to be too late to go down the Ohio. Let the coal men and the towboat men organize and appoint a committee to wait on the officers of the Navigation Company and urge the necessity of building new and larger locks at Nos. 3 and 4, and the probability is that it will be found in the fact that the coal shipments have increased in these pools one hundred per cent. in the last few years.

YOUNG WOMAN'S HOME.

Fifth Annual Report—The Institution Located at No. 33 Anderson Street, Allegheny.

The year which has just closed in the history of this institution, has been marked by discouragements and trials, which have been gratefully surmounted by many bright rays of warm sunshine, that have lighted up the pathway, when the heavy clouds of depression arched our way. The dullness of business that has affected nearly every branch of industry has seriously affected those who have been inmates of our "Home." Then the unavoidable withdrawal of some of our members, who have for a long time been earnest and faithful coworkers in this Christian work. By the force of circumstances we have been obliged to accept the resignation of their services, whose aid has been valuable to us, and also a Treasurer who has served us faithfully and efficiently for a long time. At times we have felt greatly depressed, but through the interposition of Providence kind hearts have given sympathy and the benevolent prosperous have given of their money and their stores, to the joy of the weary and the aid of those struggling in the honorable pursuits of life.

Our managers have worked with a definite object in view, not only to provide the Home with needful plan comforts, to look with care to the admission of persons suitably recommended. A small contingent fund has been secured which we hope to have increased so as to be a source of revenue in providing for special discretionary demands. Our sincere thanks are again tendered to all who have aided us in whatever way. The house contains rooms sufficient to accommodate about forty boarders.

Every boarder is expected to pay for board according to her ability, the price ranging from $2 50 to $5 per week according to location.

The dullness of business has thrown some out of employment.

We are still hoping to see our rooms all filled and this institution firmly fixed on a self-sustaining basis. But it takes time and management to bring about this state of affairs. During the year ninety-five young women have been admitted to the Home. New boarders number for the year twenty-eight. Our anniversary was celebrated on the 2d inst. by a "Social and Sociable." Refreshments served by the managers in charge and the exercises of the evening enlivened with choice music.

MRS. J. C. SMITH, Secretary.

The following are the names of officers and managers for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. Prof. Lowrey; Vice President, Mrs. L. H. Eaton; Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Sanderson; Treasurer. Mrs. J. H. Clancy. Managers—Mrs. James Boyd, Miss M. Bryan, Miss S. Campbell, Mrs. John Chalfant, Mrs. D. C. Clapp, Mrs. H. C. Dickinson, Mrs. J. R. Foster, Mrs. Dr. C. B. King, Mrs. William Mullins, Mrs. O. O. Phillips, Mrs. C. C. Scaife, Mrs. F. B. Sellers, Mrs. Phillip Reyner, Mrs. G. B. Sterrett, Mrs. C. Arbuthnot, Miss Margaret Arbuckle, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Dr. Hodge.

Reception Committee—Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Boyd.

Regular meeting, first Thursday of each month at three o'clock P. M., 33 Anderson street, Allegheny.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE PANHANDLE.

Three Laborers Killed—Freight Engineer Arrested—Coroner's Inquest.

About ten o'clock yesterday forenoon an accident happened on the Panhandle Railroad, seven miles this side of Dennison, Ohio, which resulted in the killing of three laborers. A freight engineer named Litten is charged with criminal carelessness in the matter and has been arrested. At the place where the accident occurred stood a ditching train, consisting of seven flat cars, and a number of laborers were engaged in clearing out a ditch. The freight train No. 12 came along and, although signalled when a quarter of a mile away, the engineer paid no attention to it. The freight ran into the ditching train, smashing and upsetting three of the cars of the latter and throwing them upon the men who were at work in the ditch and were unable to get out of the way. The locomotive driven by Litten was slightly damaged. The names and residences of the unfortunate men are Richard Canady, Fall River, Mass.; Patrick Boyle, Buffalo, N. Y., and Patrick Collins, Toledo, Ohio. The bodies were brought down to the station called Philadelphia road, situated five miles east of Dennison, and there the Coroner held an inquest last evening, when the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts stated. It is known that Litten saw the flagman because he whistled "down brakes," but immediately afterward gave the opposite signal. Litten was arrested at the instance of Superintendent Barrett, who telegraphed from this city, and he will be prosecuted.

Some of the afternoon papers yesterday stated that officers of the road seemed to wish to withhold the facts in cases of accidents. On the contrary, Superintendent Barrett desires us to state that he is at all times anxious to give all the facts in such cases.

Missionary Meeting.

The Woman's Missionary Society for Foreign Work, connected with the Pittsburgh Baptist Association, will hold a special meeting this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the *Baptist Witness* office, No. 6 Sixth street. The election of officers and other important business will be attended to. All are cordially invited to attend.

PHILADELPHIA JOTTINGS.

Moody and Sankey—New Buildings—St. Cloud Hotel—Extensive Works of Morris, Tasker & Co.—Church Extension Board Meeting—Personal.

Despite the "tight times" so many are incessantly croaking about, the Quaker City at this time wears a cheerful look. Whichever direction you cast your eye, buildings are going up of all classes and styles, public and private. This is a very healthy sign and indicates that the "good time" promised has indeed begun. Possibly the near approach of the grand Centennial year may be the inspiring cause, but it is also just as possible that it is the legitimate outcome of the necessities and demands of the city for increased house accommodations.

Almost at any time callers at the St. Cloud Hotel, on Arch, near Seventh, will find a bevy of Pittsburghers among the guests, as it is the favorite home of visitors from the "Iron City," and no wonder, as it is just the place for business men and families traveling at leisure to stop during their stay in the city. The hotel is conveniently located for business men, and is quiet and retired and on the best street in the city for ladies and families. The table and room comforts are first class, and furnished, too, at a low price. The proprietor, and also of the Mountain House at Cresson, Mr. George McMullin, is a favorite with the traveling public, and his large experience and genial temperment command troops of friends. With the courteous and affable "Harry" Dennison in the office, who is so much liked for his suavity of manners, and the starling integrity of Mr. Skiles, formerly of the Logan House, as cashier, Mr. Mullin may well feel that his "lines have fallen in pleasant places." The St. Cloud has recently been elegantly refitted, enlarged and painted outside and inside. The arrangement of the parlors for ladies and gentlemen, as well as the reception room, are very fine, and all open on the first floor fronting the street. About four hundred guests can be accommodated.

The Church Extension Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its annual session at the Methodist Book and Publishing House, 1018 and 1020 Arch street, yesterday morning. This important Board consists of the twelve bishops, Corresponding Secretary and other officers, twelve representatives from different districts of country in the United States, and a number of representatives from the General Board. The amount of disbursemeats to the different conferences, and the amounts apportioned to the same, are fixed by this body. It is a very important interest of this great Church, and the operations of the Board are steadily growing in magnitude and power.

The iron interest, in all its varied departments, in this great manufacturing city, has felt the "panic" very keenly, but the cloud is lifting, and it is believed, as well as all the manufacturing interests of the city, are steadily improving. However great the strain upon large establishments with a heavy capital, those which have been built upon a solid foundation are, if anything, more staunch than ever before. Among the largest, if not the largest, establishments in Philadelphia, Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., proprietors "Pascal Iron Works," Philadelphia, and "Tasker Iron Works," New Castle, Delaware, is a fine specimen of solidity and commands an extensive capital, with a reputation for integrity of character and amplitude of resources second to none in the country.

The "Pascal Iron Works" was established in 1821, and occupies a full square, and was the pioneer and for many years largest works for the manufacture of wrought iron pipes and tubes in America. They still manufacture these pipes and American charcoal iron plates under the original patent for the manufacture of vulcanized rubber-coated wrought iron pipe, considered superior to any other for water or gas. Numerous testimonials have been received of this vulcanized pipe is free from injurious substances and almost indestructible. They also manufacture on an extensive scale fittings, brass goods and tools for water, steam or gas purposes; also sugar and gas machinery of the most approved styles. A walk through this immense establishment, with its army of workmen, will be a surprise to any person, as well as interesting to them.

A recent visit to the mammoth "Tasker Works," at New Castle, Delaware, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, enables us to speak intelligently. Here are manufactured lap welded wrought iron pipe and charcoal iron boiler tubes. The "Tasker Iron Company's" works, also here, is for the manufacture and rolling of wrought iron for the firm, for pipes and tubes. Some idea of the vast area occupied by these works may be gathered from the fact that it comprises forty acres for buildings and yards. Morris, Tasker & Co. also own large tracts of land adjoining and an extensive water front, with an immense pier jutting on the Delaware river at that point, railroad tracks, &c., for the extension of their works and to accommodate their large business.

Notwithstanding the dull times their business is improving and they expect to keep abreast with the wants of the trade, and by attention and promptness to business, to keep the confidence and good will of the business community everywhere, many of them are residents of this city.

The expected visit of Moody and Sankey next Sunday keeps the people upon the *qui vive*. The members of the different churches seem to be preparing for their advent, and no doubt will have a "mind to work." The spirit of the people is a hopeful sign that much good will be accomplished.

Mr. Stephen P. M. Tasker, of the firm of Morris, Tasker & Co., has just returned from an European tour of several months, and is enjoying superb health.

OBITUARY.

Death of Capt. John Watson.

The family home, in the Tenth ward, city of Allegheny, on the 17th inst., will be learned by his contemporaries with regret, that he was not spared a few years, in which he might have rested from the toils and trials of a busy and in many respects an eventful life. He was the son of the late and James Watson (one of the early settlers of Pittsburgh), and one of the Watson Brothers, so long and widely known as pioneers in the coal business from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Early in life he embarked in the trade, and encountered hardships with the hardy pioneers who navigated the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, that would have discouraged men of less heroism than characterized that venturesome class, who, against every difficulty and discouragement, brought up the coal business to its present growth and financial importance. As far back as 1833, he and his brothers shipped Pittsburgh coal to New Orleans in small boats of light draught, when it consumed the one half of the year, from October till April, to complete a trip—sales being made on the coast and at New Orleans, in small quantities, delivered from the boat in a barrel prepared as a measure.

To give a brief sketch of the life of the deceased would become a history of the growth of his business—the coal trade—for over forty years. There are but few of his contemporaries now living to regret his untimely death, so great were the hardships encountered in the business, when all floated coal boats, and guided them by man-power, by day and by night, through wind and storm, on their perilous voyage of two thousand miles. The exposure endured in many years of piloting in this trade broke in upon the strong constitution of the deceased, and mind—the latter remaining unimpaired by disease to the last. His strong judgment and forecast often gave shape to the development of the business, and his plans for future success and profit rarely failed or miscarried. For a number of years past he devoted his energies to the cultivation of sugar in Louisiana, at Bonnet Carre, where he enjoyed the influence of a mild climate in the winter, hoping that he might overcome the disease that afflicted him—rheumatism. In the early part of last summer he, with his devoted wife, left the plantation and came to his old home in search of health, but the power of the disease proved master, and the once strong man now yields to death the victory. He was fifty-nine years old and leaves no family except his wife, who deserves and will receive the deep sympathy of friends in her bereavement. To his surviving sisters and brothers, his death is sadness indeed; for around the old home-hearth, where he grew up to manhood, and, of choice, breathed his last breath, are associations of earlier years, that touch the tender chords of affection, and will live in grateful recollection until they have all journeyed in the silent way of the dead. It is but just to say he was honest, and his integrity was never questioned. His manly acts and generous qualities gained for him friendships that clung to him through life, and do not forsake him in death. In after years he will be remembered by many in kindness, where his busy life was spent. They will "Be to his faults a little blind, and to his virtues *very kind*."

VIATOR.

ALLEGHENY, November 18, 1875.

THE PERRYSVILLE MURDER.

Murray and Meyers to be Hung January 6, 1876.

The following dispatch was received last evening:

HARRISBURG, November 6, 1875.

Governor Hartranft to-day issued warrants for the execution, on Thursday, the sixth day of January, 1876, of William Murray and Frederick Myers, convicted in Allegheny county on the 20th day of March, 1875, of the murder of Gotthardt Wahl, and sentenced April 3, 1875 to be hanged.

Sheriff Hare has escaped and Sheriff-elect Fife has had imposed upon him a very disagreeable duty.

THE harvest of the plumber approacheth, when every water pipe leak runs directly into his pocket.

THIEVES ARRESTED.

Large Haul of Stolen Goods—The Detectives Aid in an Important Arrest.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we stated that the police had made important arrests and had recovered a large amount of stolen goods, particulars of which were withheld by request, the case not having been entirely worked up. We were then under the impression that the Mayor's office "detectives" were really engaged in a job creditable to *them*, but it has turned out that they simply aided in the arrests and care of recovered property after an officer of the patrol force had handsomely worked up the case. Our readers have already been informed of numerous robberies on the South Side, within and without the city limits. The latest of these, was that of Tuesday night, at the store of Mr. Myers, at the corner of Brownsville and Arlington avenues, just within the city limits. There they carried off from $800 to $1,000 worth of dry goods and notions. On the same night they entered the store of Casper Shall, in Baldwin township, and took therefrom three pieces of cashmere, a piece of table linen, a piece of alpaca and a quantity of thread. Other robberies previously committed are thought to have been perpetrated by the same gang.

On Wednesday morning Chief McCandless was informed that two men had been seen during the night carrying in a wagon from the South Side two suspiciously filled bags. The Chief exhibited rare good judgment when he immediately placed the case in the hands of Lieut. Tyre of the patrol force, leaving the detectives to their usual work of waiting in the office for something to turn up or to go out and amuse themselves, nobody ever knows where. Tyre went promptly upon the search and discovered two men attempting to sell four packs of dry goods in the city. The stock embraced twenty-two shawls, six pieces of alpaccas, several pieces of opera flannels, numerous silk handkerchiefs, scarfs, etc. The officer reported, toward evening, the facts to the Chief and the latter then, for the first time informed the front office men what was going on and what he wanted. Immediately there was the utmost activity and most knowing looks given about the Mayor's office. A visitor there knowing anything of police business would have thought that the detectives were shadowing him and everybody else, while really they were simply under orders to aid Officer Tyre to make his capture. About six o'clock they arrested two men, who were afterwards learned to be John Coates and Samuel B. McGowan, at a house on Ferry street and the captured a large lot of dry goods, notions, &c. McGowan is a blacksmith by occupation, and resides at the stone bridge, Brownsville avenue, and Coates, a stone cutter, lives with him. Yesterday several officers visited McGowan's house, with the expectation of finding a considerable amount, of stolen goods. They returned without having secured any additional booty.

It is believed that the parties have a "fence," and its discovery is important, as a much larger amount of goods is yet to be obtained. As showing the care of the thieves, it may be stated that the trade marks were found to have been taken from every article. Mergers recognized a number of articles, as does also Mrs. Sophia Heineman, a daughter of Mr. Shall. Both Mr. Meyers and Mrs. Heineman have made information against the prisoners, and they have been committed for a hearing on Monday next.

BURGLARY ON PENN AVENUE.

The House of an Ex-Alderman Entered and $2,260 Stolen—Description of the Money, &c., &c.

Yesterday morning when Richard Allen, Esq., an ex-Alderman of this city, residing at No. 811 Penn avenue, arose from his slumbers, he discovered that his house had been entered during the night by thieves, his safe opened and cash to the amount of $2,260 abstracted therefrom. Squire Allen at once reported his misfortune at the Mayor's office, where he stated that an entrance had been effected by forcing open a shutter in the rear part of the house, and that the thieves proceeded from the kitchen to the dining room adjoining, where the safe was located. The family heard no noise during the night, but in the morning the female domestic, who was the first one up, found the safe door open, and the doors of the dining room and kitchen ajar. The door of the safe had evidently been opened by means of a duplicate key, as there was no indication that the lock had been tampered with.

The money stolen is described by the owner as follows: One five dollar bill of a Washington city national bank, of the D series, numbered "N 58,056;" two one hundred dollar bills of the same bank, D and A series, numbered "W 228, 849" and "W 230,849;" eight or nine one hundred dollar bills, four fifty dollar bills and seven twenty dollar bills of various national banks, and three ten dollar bills. Under the detailed description of five and ten-dollar notes of the denominations of five and ten.

The detectives made an examination of the premises and found that a shutter in the kitchen of the building had been forced from its hinges. The money was in a canvas bag, and this bag was found in the back yard.

Squire Allen offers a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves, and the recovery of the money.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The following cases, on the "short list," were argued:

Speyner & Co. vs. Maria Bennett *et al.* Common Pleas of Beaver. Argued by S. B. Wilson for plaintiff in error. Chamberlain, for defendants in error, was not heard.

Stewart vs. Stewart for use, &c. Error to the Common Pleas of Mercer. Argued by J. Pearson for plaintiff in error and Gillespie contra.

In re road, in North Union township; J. B. Gallagher, *certiorari* to the Quarter Sessions of Fayette county. Argued by D. Bowser for plaintiff in error, and Campbell contra.

Appeal of S. C. and Mary A. Calhoun, *Certiorari* to the Orphans' Court of Beaver. Argued by Reed and Agnew for appellants, and Wilson for appellees.

Appeal of A. Lynch, in the matter of the estate of D. R. Jones, deceased. *Certiorari* to the Orphans' Court of Fayette. Argued by Campbell for appellant, and Playford for appellees,

Lugg *et al.* vs. Harris. Error to the Common Pleas of Fayette. Argued by Playford for plaintiffs in error and Boyle contra.

Mitchell vs. McConoly. Error to the Common Pleas of Lawrence. Argued by Playford for plaintiffs in error and Jackson contra.

On motion of John M. Thompson, of Butler, Graves S. Crosby, of Parker City, and on motion of S. B. Wilson, Esq., N. C. Martin, of Beaver county, were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Henry S. Shafer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James W. Birmingham, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. In order was made appointing Wm. Shaffer assignee and supplanting the private sales of certain personal property heretofore made by the assignee, and authorizing the continuance of the same until the creditors can be heard.

Powell, Gregg & Co., bankrupts. The debtors were adjudged bankrupts and the matter referred to Register Shafer.

William Nicholson, of Pittsburgh. The creditors having chosen Wm. D. Porter, of this city, as assignee, the same was approved.

Samuel Critchlow, of Parker City, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shafer.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Stowe.

In the case of John Dickson vs. Edward Coroling, action for damages for alleged false arrest, the jury found for the defendant.

Robert Cruse vs. Daniel Burgan. Verdict for defendant.

On motion of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., David W. Rambo, Esq., of the Erie county bar, was admitted to practice in this Court.

Joseph Weaver vs. Jacob Stewart and William Weaver. On trial. This is an ejectment for about seventy acres of land in Findley township.

Common Pleas No. 3—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Magdalena Roth, administratrix of John Roth, deceased vs. the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; an action to recover on a life policy. On trial.

A hearing was had in the *habeas corpus* case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* George Deem vs. Catherine Malone. The petitioner is a widower and his little child has been and still is in the possession of the defendant, where it appears it is well taken care of. The Court dismissed the petition at the costs of the relator.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Mauch vs. Kreuzkamp (4) Splane vs. Petty *et al.*; Elsesser vs. Northwestern Insurance Company, of Milwaukee; Wheis *et al.* vs. Donahue; Baltz & Gray vs. Aiken; McGuire vs. Walker; Lauffer vs. Lauffer, assignee; Huckestein vs. McDonald; Wallace vs. Poxley.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges White and ——.

This court took up the case of William Jenkins, indicted for the murder of David W. Thomas. On the 7th of August last, at Furness' tavern, in Monongahela City, a dinner was the deceased met, when the latter asked the former to drink with him. As they had been on bad terms, on account of some jarring between their wives, Jenkins peremptorily refused to drink with Thomas, and at the same moment struck him a violent blow with his fist, which knocked him down. Jenkins then kicked Thomas about the head, causing his death. The principal witness is Thos. Richards, who was present and saw the occurrence. He testified that after he had struck and kicked the deceased, under the circumstances stated above, and had been pulled off by the witness, Jenkins approached the witness and addressing him, said: "Well, Tommy, you have seen everything and I suppose you will swear to a jag against me," to which witness replied that he would not if he could help it. The deceased was first struck in the face and then kicked twice in the left side. When he was struck in the face he fell.

The Commonwealth is represented by District Attorney Montooth and Assistant United States Attorney Wilson, while Marshal Swartzweider, Esq., and Gen. Pearson conduct the defense.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

Water, Streets and Sewers.

The Committees on Water and Streets and Sewers, of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

The Water Committee had under consideration the bids for building the retaining wall on the eastern side of the basin and fence around the same. The former was let to John Megraw at $2 50 per perch, the bids running from that figure to $3 65. The contract for the erection of the fence was let to John Sample at twenty-five cents per foot, to be six feet one inch in height, the bids ranging from the amount named to 59 cents per foot.

It was decided that, as water could be supplied in almost any quantity needed, manufacturers who felt like contributing to the city revenues could be supplied. Accordingly Messrs. Lindsay & McCutcheon were allowed to use it in their works at the rate of $700 per year.

The Committee on Streets and Sewers transacted business as follows:

Mr. Gill was granted permission to tap Hemlock street sewer.

The sub-committee, appointed to ascertain the cost and decree equity in the matter of the removal of the fence on West End avenue belonging to Uniondale Cemetery, reported in favor of allowing half of the expense.

On motion of Mr. Heagy the Cemetery Company were allowed $75 as the city's share of the expense.

The committee were then discharged.

A committee was appointed to see what could be done to protect the cemetery wall on Charles street.

On motion of Mr. Heagy, the City Engineer was instructed to examine the sewer on Eckert street and see what relief can be granted the Tenth ward school house.

Plans were submitted for the widening of Harrison street and the changing of the location of Buena Vista street, but were laid over until an expression of opinion can be had from property holders on the line of the streets.

LITERARY.

Award of the Judgeson the Performances of Members of the Allegheny County Literary Association.

The judges appointed to decide as to the merits of the several performances at the entertainment given Wednesday evening, at Library Hall, by the Allegheny County Literary Association, report as follows:

To the President and Secretary of the Allegheny County Literary Association:

The general and unusual excellence of the performances on the evening of the 17th, makes the duty of discrimination peculiarly unpleasant; but as you have imposed and we have accepted that obligation, we beg leave to report to you the following award:

Essay—Mr. T. H. B. Patterson, of the "Qui Vive."

Declamation—Miss Bird G. Moore, of the "Dean," and Mr. A. A. Adams, of the "Franklin," with regrets that we cannot award to both; as we cannot, we divide the honor.

Oration—Mr. H. Berkowitz of the "Philodonic."

Select Reading—Miss Mattie Trop, of the "Gem."

In communicating to you this, the unanimous award of the judges, we desire to express the pleasure afforded us by the exercises of your association, and the hope that you may often meet for such exalting and ennobling purposes as called us together Wednesday evening.

Respectfully yours,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK,
D. W. MOORE,
GEORGE J. LUCKEY,
JAMES DICKSON.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Grand Lodge Nominations for Officers.

The Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, continued in session, as heretofore reported, throughout Wednesday, and adjourned finally at five o'clock. Charters were granted to thirteen new lodges that had been instituted during the session under dispensations issued by the Grand Officers. Also to a new lodge at Wells, Bradford county, to be known as Wells Lodge, No. 921.

The following nominations for Grand Officers were made, the candidates to be voted for in the subordinate lodges on the second meeting night in April next: M. W. G. M., George F. Borie, Philadelphia; R. W. D. G. M., John J. Clyde, Harrisburg; John H. Myler, Allegheny; Alfred E. Boyer, Sunbury; R. W. G. W., Samuel Hayworth, Dr. W. Peiper, Alfred R. Potter, George Hawks, Charles W. Cresson, Dr. M. Rea, Walter Swoyer, Edward S. Rowand, all of Philadelphia; S. G. Kyttle, Wilkesbarre; J. Forden, Philadelphia; Henry Hunzid, Philadelphia; William L. Hunter, Pittsburgh; Thomas M. Locke, Philadelphia; R. W. G. S., James B. Nicholson, D. W. Morris, Geo. Sligo, Philadelphia; R. W. G. T., M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia; R. W. G. Rep., G. L. U. S., Robert M. Lamberton, Harrisburg; Samuel F. Gwinner, Bucks county.

J. Henry Bastel was elected a trustee to the Odd Fellows' Hall Association.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE annual election for a board of directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will be held in this city, on the 6th prox.

A. & SHARP Pittsburgher has recently fleeced several Chicago barley men on Change out of several thousand dollars.

The committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners, on horses, will meet this evening to receive bids for the shoeing of the horses of the department.

The new fast mail train has been dubbed the "Widow," by some of the postal service attaches because it carries the mails much quicker than any other train.

M. D. REISINGER, manager of the Mansfield Coal and Coke Company, of this city, is in Chicago, with a view of opening a branch establishment for the West.

MR. J. H. BARRETT, superintendent of the eastern division of the Panhandle Railroad, is preparing a new time schedule, which will go into effect on Sunday next.

THERE was issued and circulated, yesterday, a sheet containing the most serious and most malicious attack upon one of our most esteemed fellow citizens who occupies a seat in the judiciary of the county.

THE Butler *Citizen* of the 17th inst. says: An oil producer, named Harley, has laid claim to the gas well that Kirk and Dilworth bought from Delamater, and has a squad of fifty or sixty men stationed at the well night and day, to guard it. They want to watch sharp or the well will be spirited off in some mysterious manner.

Two horses were stolen Tuesday night from the stable of Turner Flint,